

# The National Bulletin....

—OF—

## Charities and Correction

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No. 4.

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# THE NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

VOL. V.

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

No. 4.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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# THE NATIONAL BULLETIN

—OF—

## CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF  
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME V.                      NOVEMBER 30, 1901.                      NUMBER 4.

**The National Bulletin.** **T**HE National BULLETIN of Charities and Correction, issued quarterly, is the official organ of the National Conference. Its primary purposes are to serve as a vehicle of the announcements of the National Conference and of State Conferences and kindred organizations, and to publish news pertaining to charitable and correctional work which is of special interest to all members of the National Conference. It is not the policy of the General Secretary to enter upon editorial discussion of any matters except those immediately pertaining to the Conference and its work. Editorial consideration of current events in the field of charities and correction is to be found in *Charities*, the successor of the *Charities Review*, and to a less extent in several other periodicals. The present number of the BULLETIN, in accordance with its former policy, is devoted largely to the State Conferences of Charities and kindred bodies. It has been published in former years on November 30th, but is slightly delayed this year, in order to include an account of several State Conferences meeting late in November.

**President Nicholson.** **T**O those who have been attendants of the National Conference, Hon. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind., President of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference, needs no introduction. It may be, however, that many who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance are not aware of the scope and value of his work for the charities of

Indiana. For their benefit, and for those who have missed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Nicholson, we are glad to be able to give in this number of the BULLETIN a brief sketch of his work in Indiana, prepared at our request by a former President of the National Conference.

**The Retiring  
General  
Secretary.**

ON October 1st, 1901, Mr. Hastings H. Hart, of Chicago, General Secretary of the National Conference since 1894, retired from the duties of that position on account of the demands of his work as Superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society upon his time and strength. In our opinion, the powerful influence of the National Conference during recent years has been due to Mr. Hart in greater degree than to any other one person. With unusual executive powers, a keen sense of the best methods of interesting new members, and a firm belief in the value of conference, Mr. Hart has given himself without stint to the details of organization, which cannot be left altogether to others by any executive officer, but of the value of which few have any adequate sense, and to which only a few of that few are willing to give their time. Mr. Hart has also traveled extensively in all parts of the United States, from California to New England, assisting in organizing State Conferences and similar bodies. He is able to retire with the consciousness of having influenced, as perhaps no other man has done, the development of public charity in the Central and Western States, and of possessing the affectionate regard of a host of friends in all parts of the country. The sentiments of the Conference in accepting Mr. Hart's resignation were expressed at the closing session at Washington by several members of the Conference, —Mr. Paine, Mr. Wines and Mr. Glenn. We take pleasure in printing their remarks, as taken from advance sheets of the Proceedings of the Washington Conference, together with a brief sketch of Mr. Hart's career.

**The Milwaukee  
Conference.**

PRESIDENT NICHOLSON, ex-Secretary Hart and the present General Secretary, visited Milwaukee on the 16th and 17th of November, to make preliminary arrangements for the twenty-ninth session. They were most agreeably surprised at finding sixty of the leading citizens, including the Mayor, gathered in the parlor of one of the leading hotels, to listen to a statement of the objects of the Conference, and the duties of the Local Committee. The Mayor, in opening

the meeting, spoke with considerable pride of the good condition of the city charities of Milwaukee, of the absence of any tenement house districts in that city, and of the close co-operation between the outdoor relief officials and the Associated Charities. President Nicholson spoke briefly, and then called upon ex-Secretary Hart to speak more in detail. Mr. Hart gave an admirably concise and effective statement of what the National Conference is, what it could do for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and what it would expect from them. The General Secretary spoke briefly, urging the importance, among other things, of securing representation on the Local Committee of local institutions of all different shades of opinion. The presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. T. W. Buell, President of the Associated Charities, was authorized to appoint a committee of eleven to select a Local Committee of one hundred. On the following Sunday the Conference representatives spoke at five of the leading churches. There is every prospect of a marked local interest in the Conference. The sessions of the Conference will probably be held in Plymouth Church, which is easily accessible from the leading hotels, and is situated only three blocks from the shore of Lake Michigan. A very attractive park, on the bluff overlooking the lake, skirts the shore for some distance in this neighborhood. Milwaukee has come to be known as a "Convention City." It certainly is a most attractive one, and we can assure all members of the Conference that its next session will be held under the most pleasant surroundings. Plymouth Church is admirably adapted to such use, having an ample auditorium for the general sessions, and a sufficient number of rooms of a proper size for section and committee meetings. Under the one roof, the Conference will find all its needs in this direction fully provided for.

**The Martyr  
President.**

It was undoubtedly the hope of many members of the Conference, that when it met at the National Capitol there would be an opportunity to see and hear the President of the United States. This was impossible, owing to the absence of the President on his Western trip. The President, however, sent a letter which was read at the opening session. The sad events of last September have given an added weight to the words and deeds of our late President. His letter to the Local Committee of the Washington Conference, which we reproduce in this number, will be treasured by the members of the Con-



ference. We are glad to be able to give also a brief statement of the attitude of President McKinley to the charities of the District of Columbia. It must be gratifying to those interested in the charities of the District, that in President Roosevelt, also, the District will have a Chief Executive of long experience and of deep interest in philanthropic work. As a citizen of the Metropolis, and as Governor of the Empire State, President Roosevelt has gained a close acquaintance with the underlying principles and best methods of both public and private charity.

**A National  
Bureau of  
Charities.**

THIS is especially gratifying in view of the fact that Congress is likely to be asked during the coming winter to establish, probably as a bureau of the Census Department, a national agency for collecting and diffusing information concerning charitable work. The invaluable work of the Bureau of Labor, and of the United States Commissioner of Education, to mention no others, justify the expectation of great benefit from such an agency. Any one who examined the United States exhibit at Buffalo must have been profoundly impressed by the extent and variety of the work carried on by the Federal Government in furthering the progress of the arts and sciences, and to "provide for \* \* \* the general welfare." At the Washington Conference Prof. W. W. Folwell, of Minneapolis, Minn., as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation Relating to Charities, made a strong plea for the establishment of a National Bureau of Charities. The Conference, wisely departing somewhat from its usual custom, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Director of the Census has expressed willingness to co-operate with the National Conference of Charities and Correction in securing such information as it may desire for scientific and philanthropic purposes;

"Resolved, That this offer be accepted, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to co-operate with the Directors of the Census in formulating and securing the adoption of an amendment to the Census Law to carry out the purposes of the Conference in this respect."

Subsequently, the motion was amended by adding the President of the Conference to the Committee.

The following committee was appointed: John M. Glenn, Chairman; Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Robert Treat Paine, William R. Stewart, Hugh F. Fox and Jeffrey R. Brackett.

The report of the director of the twelfth census to the Secretary

of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1901, alludes to the subject as follows:

"At the last annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction the question of the possibility of the creation of a national bureau of charities and correction was discussed.

"From the expressions of the conference as a whole and of its individual members, there is evidently a strong desire on the part of those who can appreciate the importance of such work, to have it done under the direction of the National Government. In order that the information gathered should be of permanent value, it must be collected by means of uniform blanks and methods throughout the whole country. This can be done only through the agency of a national bureau, such as the Census Bureau. At present such information is gathered by the different States, but their methods are so varied that the results cannot be safely used for purposes of comparison.

"The most important things that could be done by the Bureau are as follows: To prepare and publish annually, or at other stated intervals—

1. A list of all the public and private charitable, correctional and kindred institutions, societies and associations in the United States.
2. Statistics showing the value of property, receipts and expenditures, and work of such institutions and societies.
3. Statistics showing the movements of the population in the institutions.
4. Judicial statistics showing the number of arrests, convictions and other dispositions made of the arrested; also the number of times that individual criminals have been convicted.

"Statistics of prisons are not sufficient. The lengths of the sentences vary so in different States that a list of the number of prisoners at any given moment in any State is not an accurate measure of the volume of crime in that State. Statistics from coroners are also valuable for the study of suicide.

"The present census law may give sufficient power to the Director to do nearly all that is necessary. His power, however, seems to be limited to institutions, and might not be held to cover statistics of associations, the results of whose work are necessary to a complete view of the situation. Neither does the law seem to authorize the payment to institutions, societies or courts for such information and transcripts of records as may be most economically obtained by this means. If necessary, it would seem that the law should be amended so as to leave no doubt on these subjects."

**Catholics and  
Charity  
Conferences.** UNDER the title of "Catholics and Charity Conferences,—a Plea and a Protest," Mr. Thomas M. Mulry, President of the New York Society of St. Vincent de Paul, contributes an interesting article to the August, 1901, number of the *St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly*. Some of Mr. Mulry's frank utterances are as follows:

"It has been the privilege of the writer to have had close relations for

many years with charitable societies of all denominations; to have attended many conferences of charity, National, State and local, and to have had many opportunities of studying at close range the motives, theories and actions of the people making up the various bodies at which he has been present. And the conclusion he has arrived at is that, of all channels for work on the part of Catholic laymen, few offer such a fascinating field and few are fraught with so many possibilities, few of such importance to the interests of the Church, as is this field of 'United Charities,' where persons of all ideas and hobbies meet to discuss on a common platform the merits and demerits of every phase of charitable work.

"It has been a source of deep concern to many thoughtful Catholics that we do not more closely identify ourselves with such movements. These conferences, while having no legislative powers, and being merely advisory in their capacities, still by their carefully prepared addresses, by their large array of statistics and by the aggressive actions of many of the members in pushing forward their ideas, create public opinion which in turn influences legislatures to enact laws to carry out the ideas originally ventilated at such conferences.

"The good resulting from these conferences should encourage us to take a more active interest in them for the future. Intelligent, educated Catholic men and women should identify themselves with all such movements. They should have public spirit enough to take part in every good cause, and they should also have the courage of their convictions, and speak strongly against any ideas that would tend to injure the good work. In the future we may have even more reason than in the past for aggressive work to protect our interests and to convince all fair-minded people of the reasonableness of our methods.

"The last conference of charities held in Washington gave an inkling of what might be expected if Catholics remain inactive. There was an apparent discrimination in making up the committees and Catholics received very little recognition on them. Such recognition was not looked for by us as Catholics, but as representatives of some of the most important charitable institutions of all kinds throughout the country, we were entitled to more recognition. We sent our protest, and I am glad to say that the next National Conference, to be held at Milwaukee, in May, 1902, will find us very fairly represented on the committees.

"The time for the National Conference is not so near as that of the New York State Conference, and steps should be made to have every Catholic charitable society in the United States represented."

We are inclined to think that if there has been any lack of representatives on the Committees of the National Conference of the great charities that are administered by religious bodies, it has been wholly unintentional, and has been due largely to the comparatively small attendance until recently of delegates from such charities. We

know of no group of people more free from racial or religious prejudices than the leaders of the National Conference. We join most heartily in urging all Catholic, Hebrew and Protestant charities to send delegates to the Milwaukee Conference. The problems involved in the administration of church charities are not different in kind from those with which non-denominational agencies are concerned. Only mutual profit can come from a friendly discussion of all phases of charity work on the part of those who approach them from different points of view. The forum of the National Conference is open to all. In mutual acquaintance, mutual understanding and friendly conferences, are the germs of united action and increasing success in dealing effectively with tasks that are so great as to tax the strength of all to the utmost.

**State  
Conferences.**

THE State Conferences of Charities and Correction have come to stay. For one that becomes inactive, two or three new ones are organized, some of which, like that of New York, start full-grown. Readers of the National BULLETIN, residing in States in which there are no such organizations, are invited to study carefully this number of the BULLETIN, and to consider whether the time may not have come for such a movement in their States. The State Conferences, covering areas which are represented by legislative bodies, naturally consider many matters of special and immediate State interest. Experience confirms the wisdom of the informal discussion of concrete subjects in State Conferences, and also the unwisdom, as a rule, of attempting to formulate resolutions on such subjects, unless there is a practical unanimity of opinion. We give in this number of the National BULLETIN an account of each of the State Conferences from which we have been able to secure a report. A few of these have been before some readers of the BULLETIN in the columns of *Charities*, but we reproduce them in condensed form for the benefit of those who are not subscribers to *Charities*, and also in order to give in one issue a view of the whole field.

**Kindred  
Organizations.**

WE give also a sketch of the proceedings of the 1901 meetings of a number of organizations more or less akin to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. A glance at the programs of these various societies show that a number of them are discussing subjects, which



are also discussed at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and that all of them are dealing with matters in which the members of the National Conference are deeply interested. The question inevitably arises as to whether some plan for bringing together some of these Conferences might not be feasible. The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, Etc., held its meeting at Washington last May during the closing days of the National Conference. There is a possibility that the National Conference of Jewish Charities may be held in Milwaukee just before or just after the National Conference of 1902. Might not great waste of time, traveling expenses, printing, clerical services, etc., be avoided, greater efficiency secured, and more or less overlapping prevented, if a goodly number of the Conferences met in the same city, consecutively, or perhaps with two or three bodies of somewhat dissimilar objects, in session at the same time. Possibly also the time might come when much of the preparatory work of organization might be done through one office. Where is the mind that will affiliate all the Charity Conferences and similar societies, National in scope, in one Federation?

**Proceedings of  
State  
Conferences.**

THERE is no uniform rule among State Conferences as to the publication of Proceedings. Among those that are published, however, are many papers which are invaluable to students of these particular subjects in all parts of the country. In order that all our readers may know just what is available in this line, we include in this number of the BULLETIN (see page 37) a statement of the present practice of the State Conferences as to the publication of Proceedings.

**Charity  
Periodicals.**

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times is the publication of an increasing number of serious periodicals, devoted wholly to charitable and correctional subjects. We had thought of giving in the BULLETIN a list of charity periodicals, but find that this is at present impracticable. We publish on page 53 a list of a few that are of national interest. The list is by no means inclusive of all that might properly be included in this classification, if space permitted.

**Oregon.**

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the establishment of a State Conference of Charities and Correction for Oregon, or for the Northwest. The following paragraph is



taken from the Oregon News department of the *Juvenile Record* (Chicago), for November, 1901, giving an account of a recent address by Mr. W. T. Gardner, Superintendent of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon, before the Unitarian Church, Portland, Oregon :

Superintendent Gardner said in conclusion : "I will say a word respecting a State conference or a conference of the Northwest, as I believe it would be a step in the right direction and be the means of obtaining for us better legislation on these lines. In fact I feel sure it would tend to expand and build up the whole community engaged in charitable and correctional work.

"The time is now ripe for a conference of those interested in charitable and correctional work in this State, and such a conference would be of great benefit as an educator and no doubt be the means of procuring the appointment of another Board of Commissioners whose duty it will be, as in other States, to look after all the institutions, both public and private, and to aid and assist those who are doing charitable work ; should they find any such institution corruptly managed they will have the power to purify it, if a public institution ; and if a private corporation, to revoke its charter.

"I would suggest that a meeting be held inviting a representative from each charitable and correctional institution in the State. At this meeting a committee should be appointed and officers elected for a State conference. To this committee it should be left to arrange a time and place of meeting, together with a programme, and extend invitations to all connected with charitable or correctional institutions in Oregon to attend the conference. It might be well to canvass for membership and the money so collected would assist to defray necessary expenses of the first conference. I think that the officers elected at the primary meeting should be deemed the officers for the first convention, and the officers of the next, together with committees, should be elected or appointed at the first annual meeting."

A committee consisting of W. T. Gardner, Mrs. C. E. Sitton and Robert H. Wilson was appointed by the chairman, Dr. T. L. Eliot, to invite the leading pastors of the city, representatives of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and also the leading instructors, to attend a meeting and formulate a plan for a State conference to be held in Portland this year.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.  
WASHINGTON.

April 8, 1901.

My dear Sir:

The cordial invitation which your committee has extended to me to be present at the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in this city on May 9th, is most gratifying, and I very much regret that absence from Washington at that time will prevent me from attending the Conference.

Organized charity is doing a great work. Every encouragement and every possible assistance should be extended to those engaged in this noble undertaking, and their reward is in the knowledge that their effort uplifts humanity.

Please extend to the conference all good wishes for a most successful meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

*William H. Taft*

Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland,  
Washington, D. C.

**PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND THE CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

President McKinley took a personal interest in the charities, as in all the affairs, of the District of Columbia. He was a contributor to private charities, and he did much officially for public charities. At the time he became President, the public charities were under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent of Charities, subject to the general authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The death of the incumbent gave the President the opportunity, at the beginning of his administration, to fill the place. The office, with its three-thousand-dollar salary and the requirement of the law that it should be filled by a non-resident, was very attractive to politicians from different States, and they brought great pressure upon President McKinley to secure the appointment. But, upon the recommendation of those who took the most interest in the matter here, supported by letters from prominent members of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, President McKinley set aside the politicians and appointed Mr. Herbert W. Lewis, who had an enviable reputation for work in the field of public charities. Mr. Lewis, like Mr. Amos G. Warner, the first incumbent of the office, believed that in the interest of better organization of the public charities, including private institutions receiving aid from the Government, his office ought to be abolished, and a Board of Charities, made up of prominent citizens receiving no pay, with an expert secretary at a suitable salary, substituted, and he persistently urged this, through the Commissioners, upon Congress, until the act was passed creating the Board of Charities, to take effect July 1, 1900. President McKinley, after consultation with the Commissioners and others interested, appointed five of the best men in the District of Columbia as members of the Board of Charities, namely, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Simon Wolf, Prof. George W. Cook and Prof. Charles P. Neil. President McKinley followed with sympathy and approval the good work which this board did, under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Its future usefulness to the District, which promises to be great, will add to our gratitude to President McKinley. He was in thorough accord with the most modern principles for the organization and administration of private charities.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE.**

That the State of Indiana is to-day in matters of charity and correction among the leading States of the Union; that her State institutions are so organized and conducted as now to be a matter of pride instead of, as they formerly were, a matter of shame to her best citizens; is owing more to the work of the President of the Twenty-ninth National Conference, Hon.

Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind., than to that of any one other man.

To no one man's influence is to be given the credit for the remarkable uplift in the Hoosier State during the last fifteen or twenty years. The uplift has been too general,—in literature, science, manufactures, politics and art, as well as in prison management, the treatment of the insane, the care of neglected children, and such things,—to be so easily accounted for. But for more than a third of a century Mr. Nicholson has been a leader in the work of reform. He was one of the early sowers and he has had the rare happiness of helping to reap the harvest.

The first organized efforts in Indiana to expose and correct some of the more glaring evils connected with the State and County institutions were made in 1866. In that year the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, appointed a committee of six "to organize a system for the reformation of juvenile offenders and the improvement of prison discipline." Mr. Nicholson was a leading member of this Committee.

The Committee of Friends worked faithfully and well. Year after year they visited the institutions, especially the prisons and jails. Year after year they presented their report to the meeting, which printed and circulated it. They attended the sessions of the Legislature, called upon the Governors, and prepared bills which sometimes became laws, but more often failed. Helped by the influence of this committee, the Boys' Reform School was created, the Penitentiary was reformed, the Hospital for the Insane improved and extended, the Woman's Prison established and a host of minor reforms effected. Sub-committees in each county took up the work of visitation and report for the jails and poor asylums. But the best work the Committee did, and the most fruitful in good results was a diffusion of sound public opinion and sentiment upon these questions.

At last, after twenty-three years of faithful work, the Committee secured the passage of a bill creating a Board of State Charities, and Mr. Nicholson, who had served so long an apprenticeship, was naturally one of the first members appointed.

The history of the Board of State Charities since its inception in March, 1889, is "writ large" on the State of Indiana. It is a history of improvements which the Board has urged and helped and (often) initiated. It is a history of successful work, highly conceived, patiently and faithfully executed, never hastening, never resting, one needed betterment taken up after another, until there is hardly a department of charitable or correctional work of State, county, city, or even of private effort, that has not felt its influence and become the better for it.

From the first meeting Mr. Nicholson has taken a leading part in the work of the Board. He has always been chairman of one of its most important standing committees. He has rarely missed a stated meeting and there has been no action taken, no report made, no opinion expressed, which he has not thoroughly comprehended and approved. He has had a leading part in many, if not most, of the investigations the Board has

made. Much of the public confidence it has earned has been due to his uncompromising thoroughness, and his unswerving faithfulness. There could be no better evidence of the justness and benevolence of his nature than his exceeding popularity with the Superintendents of the State Institutions of every class. In him they all know they have a faithful friend, a helper in every good thing, a staunch defender against unjust aspersion, and a plain-speaking, but kindly, critic of every weakness and error.

Mr. Nicholson has been a frequent attendant of the National Conference. His modesty keeps him in the background. He usually speaks only when no one else seems about to say the word which he thinks should be spoken. He was President of the 5th Indiana State Conference. For many years he has been a Trustee and President of the Board of Earlham College. He is President of the Richmond meeting of Friends and a leader in that Communion, in the Middle West. As a citizen he takes active part in public affairs and wields a strong influence for the right in Richmond.

As a presiding officer he is clear-headed, dignified, business-like, and kind. He is quick to see and apt to call out the timid or diffident member who has something to contribute, and as faithful to enforce every judicious rule and restrain the verbose. With the gavel in his hand, the Conference will run on schedule time.

#### THE RETIRING GENERAL SECRETARY.

[FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.]

Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston.—The members of our Conference are aware that the term of service of our General Secretary, Mr. Hart, has drawn to a close. I should therefore like to offer this resolution :

*Resolved*, That this Conference wishes to place on record its hearty appreciation of the long and valued and devoted services of our General Secretary, Mr. Hastings H. Hart. After serving many years as one of the secretaries of our organization, and in 1893 as its President, Mr. Hart was elected our first General Secretary in 1894; and his services for these past seven years have been of great value and deserve our hearty recognition.

In offering this resolution, I wish to say that it has been my pleasure and privilege to have the acquaintance of Mr. Hart for a good many years; and I know how faithfully and beautifully he has served the Conference. In 1895, when I had the honor of being the President, he was the General Secretary, and from then to this day he has served the Conference all over the country, in the West, on the Pacific Coast, in the East; and everywhere he has carried out the spirit of the Golden Rule. His services have been more largely in the West than in the East, though in saying that, I—who am from the East—am reminded of the story of the Western minister who in war times was invoking the Almighty to help our armies, after Grant's



victory at Fort Donelson: "Lord, help our armies in the field. If the men in the East had done as well as the men of the West, we should not be obliged to call upon thee for help." Mr Hart has gone up and down the land like a missionary of good work, establishing conferences and local organizations of this kind in different States, and I think we all owe him the heartiest gratitude.

Mr. F. H. WINES.—I wish to second that resolution. I helped to educate Mr. Hart in his duties as Secretary of the Minnesota State Board, and claim him as one of my boys. I am proud of him.

I am a charter member of the Conference. I had the honor to organize the first general meeting, in Chicago, under the auspices of the American Social Science Association. I have therefore seen the growth of this movement from the beginning. At its inception the Conference was a meeting of members and officers of State boards for the discussion of questions relating to legislation and to the organization and management of State charitable and correctional institutions. The other persons who attended it were chiefly trustees and superintendents of State institutions. Gradually its outlook and scope have enlarged, first by the inclusion of private charities, and, later, of the associated charities or charity organization societies, so that it has become a recognized power in the land. It influences thought in every direction. It influences legislation, religious life, municipal life, politics, education, economics, indeed almost every other leading interest that can be named. Within the next twenty-five years it will have made a deep and lasting mark upon the life of the new century. For its success, for its standing, for its membership, for its wise guidance in the past and bright prospect of increasing usefulness in the future, it is very largely indebted to its unselfish, capable and efficient Secretary, Mr. Hart. It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge and to second the motion to put on record our obligation to him as a Conference and as representatives of the general and individual charitable and correctional enterprises of the United States.

President GLENN.—I have been very closely connected with Mr. Hart in Conference work, and I have never found one more pleasant to work with or any one who gave himself up more wholly to his work. He gave himself up to it absolutely, and that is the reason he did it so effectively. I congratulate myself that he has continued his office as General Secretary until my duties as President have ceased, and I am very sorry that we must part with him officially, and that he must retire with me to the shelf of ex-Presidents.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Rev. Hastings H. Hart, LL.D., was born at Brookfield, Ohio, December 14, 1851. His brother, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, is professor of American history in Harvard University. Mr. Hart was not old enough

to serve in the civil war, but by virtue of his father's service wears the button of the Loyal Legion. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1875, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1880. Before going to college he had two years of active business life. After being graduated from college he had two-years' experience in the United States Indian service. After his graduation from the theological seminary, he was pastor at Worthington, Minnesota, for three years.

When the State Board of Corrections and Charities was organized in Minnesota in 1883 he was elected its first secretary, though not a candidate, and held that office continuously until he resigned in 1898 to take his present position. The work in Minnesota grew under his hands until the State Board of Minnesota came to be known as one of the most efficient and serviceable of such boards. The confidence of the people of the state, and especially of the Board itself, was shown in many ways. The Legislature frequently increased the powers of the Board and correspondingly increased the appropriation for it. The Board several times increased Mr. Hart's salary and unanimously protested against his leaving them.

When the great forest fires of 1894 devastated northeastern Minnesota and left thousands of people homeless and destitute, Mr. Hart was made secretary and executive officer of the Fire Relief Commission, which, after the close of its labors, received a special vote of thanks from the State Legislature for the able manner in which it had managed one of the most difficult problems of charity, the adequate relief of a large number of persons suddenly thrown upon charity, without pauperizing them, and without wastefulness.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, after Mr. Hart had removed to Chicago, elected him an honorary member—the second case of a person so honored by that body in thirty years. This was in recognition of his very valuable services as Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and President of the St. Paul Associated Charities.

When the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Chicago in 1893, during the World's Fair, Mr. Hart was president of that body. When in 1894 the position of general secretary was created, he was elected to it. In seven years he built up this voluntary national union of philanthropic workers to a large membership.

Mr. Hart was for six years an alumni trustee of Oberlin College, elected by the votes of his fellow graduates. He received the degree of LL.D. from that college in recognition of his work in the field of philanthropy. He was also for several years president of the board of trustees of Windom Institute, the leading academy of Western Minnesota.

## MEETINGS OF STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES IN 1901.

### CALIFORNIA.

BY KATHERINE C. FELTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It was with the object in view of creating a greater interest in the charities of the State that the Associated Charities of Oakland took the initiative in organizing a State conference of charities and corrections, which held its first session in Oakland, January 4 to 7, inclusive. As Californians are, as a rule, debarred by distance from attending the National Conference, the policy was inaugurated of sending to the East for some eminent specialist. The Conference was fortunate in securing at this, its first session, Mr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago.

Many of the charitable interests of the State were represented at the Conference; but the superintendents of State institutions came rather to lecture to local audiences than to confer with other charity workers, and, as a rule, did not stay for any session except that at which the work of their own institution was presented. On the whole, however, the Conference was a success, in that it was a step in the right direction. Through its efforts a bill to establish a State Board of Charities was introduced into the Legislature, but failed to pass. Its failure was due to three causes: (1) the opposition of the Governor, who desired a State Board of Control; (2) the hostility of some of the subsidized institutions, which feared that the establishment of such a board would lead to the reduction of State aid to private institutions; (3) the inability of the Conference to send some one to attend the sessions of the Legislature in the interest of the bill.

### CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

BY J. J. KELSO, SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN,  
ONTARIO.

(Condensed from *Charities*.)

The fourth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Toronto September 25th and 26th. It was a very successful meeting, although the attendance was not so large as could be desired. About forty registered from outside points and fifty from the city.

Mayor O. A. Howland, in welcoming the delegates, pointed out that these conferences enabled workers and students to compare the different aspects of their work, and where reforms were needed to bring pressure to bear on public bodies as well as to influence public sentiment.

In his opening address the President, Dr. W. L. Herriman, of Lindsay, said that this new century is pre-eminently an age of charity. The study

of charity and penology is being reduced to such a system as to partake somewhat of the nature of an exact science. He paid especial attention to the subject of tuberculosis.

Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Youth, Fort Wayne, Indiana, who was President of the National Conference held in Toronto four years ago, delivered a pleasant address, in which he strongly emphasized the necessity of charitable workers taking an interest in all branches of the matters discussed at such a conference as the present. A general discussion of exceptional interest followed. Mr. Douglas Stewart, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries, said that almost nine-tenths of the crime in the country could be traced to inefficient training in youth, consequently child saving was the fundamental work.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, on "The Special Training of Girls," and by Miss Sanderson, of the Haven, on "The Custodial Care of Feeble-minded Girls." Mr. J. J. Kelso showed a series of stereopticon views illustrating the work of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province.

Thursday morning's session was devoted to child saving, the foster-home plan, visitation of children, the large number of children brought before the police courts, and other matters forming an interesting programme. Several gentlemen strongly advocated whipping for bad boys instead of long imprisonment, and characterized reform schools as contaminating and enervating in their influence. Mr. John Keane, of Ottawa, gave some account of the work in that city. During the past four years two hundred children had passed through his hands. They have a joint society, Protestants and Catholics working harmoniously together.

Mr. Alexander Johnson said that in his judgment Ontario had the best general scheme for the saving of children he knew anything about, and that he had been studying child-saving work a great many years. No State of the Union had done exactly what was being accomplished in Ontario by adopting the underlying principle that is being realized by the English-speaking world, that the best results were obtained by a wise co-operation of a State agency and private effort. The system was not only the most efficient, but also the most economical that had been evolved.

Mr. F. H. McLean, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal, contributed a valuable paper outlining the need of organization and the dangers of a loose system of administering relief. Miss L. E. Taylor, Secretary of the recently organized Charity Organization Society of Toronto, dwelt on the desirability of church co-operation with the Society.

Mrs. Henry Thompson invited the Conference to frame a resolution which would help towards the effort the National Council is making to have a law placed on the statutes compelling children to contribute to the support of their grandparents and relatives who are poor.

The concluding session was devoted to prison reform, the changes advocated being the general adoption of the indeterminate sentence for

all hardened offenders and the better care of children to save them from prison life. Those taking part were the Rev. A. E. Lavel of Ayr, Warden Gilmour of the Central Prison, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries Stewart, Inspector of Prisons Noxon, and James Massie, Ex-Warden of the Central Prison.

The officers elected for the coming year are Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton, President; Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto, First Vice-President; the Rev. J. Lediard, Owen Sound, Second Vice-President; Mr. F. H. McLean, Montreal, Third Vice-President; Mr. James Massie, Toronto, Treasurer; Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto, Secretary; Mr. John Keane, Ottawa, Assistant Secretary.

### ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

BY T. D. HURLEY, PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Conference of Charities was held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 23d and 24th, at Lincoln, Ill. Representatives from 150 charity organizations, institutions, societies, clubs, etc., from different parts of the State were in attendance. The Conference was considered one of the most successful ever held in the State.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Governor Yates, who read a very instructive and interesting paper on the work of the Conference. During his address he assured the Conference that if at any time the State, or any of its authorities, could be of service to it, they would be only too pleased to extend such help and assistance as might be required.

Three very important subjects were discussed, that of "State Visitation of Children Placed in Homes," "State Home for Delinquent Boys," and "State Care of Epileptics."

The first question was ably treated by Mr. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Indiana. After explaining the conditions existing in his State, and quoting from the laws, Mr. Butler said: "To make a State Visiting Agency of the highest possible value, there must be an adequate system of accurate records kept. It must be a sort of secret service bureau, containing confidential information. These records are a matter of slow but constant growth. Those relating to the children are made up from monthly reports from the asylums, the reports from the guardians and reports from agents.

"The careful and frequent inspection of orphan asylums has produced good results in their administration. A likewise frequent inspection of the poor asylums keeps them free of children."

In conclusion Mr. Butler said that, "The State supervision of the dependent and orphan children is one of the most important of the State's industries. From a money standpoint, it is a paying venture. From a humanitarian standpoint, who can estimate its value?"



Judge O. N. Carter, of Cook County, opened the discussion and explained in detail that Illinois was fortunately situated in reference to the question of State visitation of children, in that it would not be required to adopt drastic and revolutionary laws. Inasmuch as the State has encouraged and assisted, through legal enactments, the various societies and institutions, this system of visitation could be adopted by encouraging the societies and institutions to do as much as possible of the work, and where the society or institution was unable to maintain complete and perfect supervision, the State could supplement this visitation work through its own officers. The State should require the societies and institutions to make complete and comprehensive reports, not necessarily giving names of children and their places of location, but sufficient data to show that the wards of the society were properly visited. In case the society was unable to visit any of its wards, then, of course, the name and location of the child and the foster parent would necessarily have to be given.

The question of the State Home for Delinquent Boys was discussed by Hon. R. S. Tuthill, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Chicago. He explained in detail that Illinois had provided all the legal machinery necessary for the legal protection of children, and pointed out and directed how children should be assisted. He said that it was the duty of the State now to supplement this work by the State Home for Delinquent Boys, which was authorized by the last Legislature. With this home erected and maintained, and proper State visitation, Illinois will be in an ideal condition in reference to the care of children.

The last subject, that of State Care of Epileptics, was ably presented by Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury, of Jacksonville, Ill.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to erect a separate building for the exhibit of Charities and Correction and a separate department for this exhibit. A resolution was also adopted appointing a Committee to confer with the different societies and institutions to obtain their views in reference to the question of State visitation.

A further resolution was adopted reaffirming the position of the Conference a year ago, favoring the elimination of partisan political influence from the administration of State Charitable Institutions, and providing for co-operation with all public agents in having placed upon the statutes the Merit Law, which will bring about such good results.

Mr. J. D. Hurley is President another year; Mr. Howard Humphrey, first Vice-President; Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, second Vice-President; Mrs. Emma Kiefer, Secretary; Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Ernest P. Bicknell and Mrs. Baker, Programme Committee, to serve in connection with the President and Secretary.

Sixty delegates to the twenty-ninth National Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in Milwaukee in May or June, 1902, were elected.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21, 22 and 23, 1902.

## INDIANA CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

AMOS W. BUTLER, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES OF INDIANA.

(From *Charities*.)

The tenth annual State Conference of Charities and Correction of Indiana met in South Bend, October 15th, 16th and 17th, under the presidency of the Hon. Thos. E. Ellison, of Fort Wayne, a member of the Board of State Charities. Every part of the State, as well as every branch of charitable effort, was represented in the attendance. There were a number of visitors from other States, who rendered valuable assistance in the discussions.

The president, in his annual address, summarized the work of the Board of State Charities since its organization in 1889, showing briefly the reforms which have been brought about through its efforts in the administration of the State and county institutions, the giving of out-door poor relief, and the care of dependent children. He spoke strongly against the spoils system being connected in any way with this work, and urged the cultivation of public sentiment against partisanship. "Politics," he said, "have been driven from all but one of the State institutions, and there should be no effort untried to rescue that one from its blight. Industrious competence should be the only test." At the close of this session, the local committee tendered the visiting delegates an enjoyable informal reception.

Mr. Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf, presided at the first half of the second session, the topics for discussion being the work of the schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. An address on "The Education of the Deaf" was delivered by Mr. John W. Swiler, formerly superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf, in which he spoke of the progress in that line throughout the United States. Mr. George S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Blind, outlined the work being done toward educating the blind and making them self-supporting. In his opinion, blind children are susceptible of the same education as seeing children. The two main problems now before us consist in giving to them (1) a sufficient amount of literature in their own print, and (2) the training necessary to make an honorable living. Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, reported that every application for the admission of a girl to his institution has been accepted, and that in compliance with the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, twenty-two adult feeble-minded females have also been accepted. The boys' quarters, however, are overcrowded, and there are 112 applications on file which it has been impossible to accept, because of a lack of room. The manual training of the children in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and the work done by that institution in placing-out its wards, was described by Mrs. Julia S. Conklin, a member of the

Board of Trustees. Following a discussion of these subjects, Professor T. F. Moran, of Purdue University, spoke on "Why Colleges Should be Interested in Sociology."

The remainder of this session was devoted to the correctional institutions. Mr. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, president of the next National Conference, presiding. In an address, entitled, "Save the Boys," Mr. E. E. York, superintendent of the Reform School for Boys, dwelt upon the great need of manual training and more stringent regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor and cigarettes. Statistics presented by Mr. Alvin T. Hert, general superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, showed the working of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws, and Mr. George A. H. Shideler outlined the work of the State Prison, of which he is warden. Warden William Chamberlain, of the Michigan State Prison, discussed the subjects of prison labor and the parole law, and Mr. Joseph P. Byers, secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, spoke of the value of the State agent in looking after paroled prisoners, urging that the system be extended to the reform schools for boys and girls. Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, superintendent of the Industrial Training School for Girls, Geneva, Illinois, impressed the delegates with the necessity of paying more attention to the treatment of delinquent girls and women.

The subject of the third session was "County Charities," the meeting being presided over by Prof. Demarchus C. Brown, of Butler College, Irvington. Deep interest was manifested in the topics discussed, which were as follows: "Outdoor and Indoor Poor Relief," "What Kind of Help Shall be Given to the Poor," "How to Utilize the Help of Poor Asylum Inmates," "Experience with the New Law for Purchasing Poor Asylum Supplies," "Work of Boards of County Charities," and "Jail Administration."

The first half of the fourth session was also presided over by Professor Brown. Dr. George F. Edenharter, superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane, reported conditions existing at that institution. He described briefly the pathological laboratory which is operated in connection therewith, and the value it has been in the study of insanity. The importance of having plenty of milk in an insane hospital, and, in consequence, the advantage of maintaining a dairy, was discussed by Dr. W. A. Stoker, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for Insane. The benefits to be derived from the cottage plan in the care of the insane was discussed by Mr. Joseph P. Byers, of Ohio. Dr. James W. Milligan spoke of the work of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and the need of provision for the criminal insane.

"Juvenile Charities" was the topic of the second half of the session. Mrs. Deborah Wall, president of the Grant County Orphans' Home, presided and read a paper on the care of dependent children. Other topics discussed were: "How to Handle Bad Boys," "Investigation of a Home," "What to do with Improperly Placed Children," "What to do

with Diseased Children." Prof. J. B. Montgomery, superintendent of the State Public School for Dependent Children, Coldwater, Mich., gave an interesting account of the work of that institution.

The closing session of the Conference was devoted to "City Charities." A paper was read by Major W. W. Ross, of Evansville, in which he dwelt upon the "tramp nuisance," and described the method by which Evansville was rid of such persons. He suggested as a remedy for the evil the passage of a law requiring tramps to join the United States Army, and as preventive measures, compulsory school laws, manual training, and strict supervision of dependent and neglected children. Following his paper, Major Ross described the method of punishment resorted to by Judge Winfrey, of the Evansville Police Court, in the case of incorrigible boys. Instead of sending them to the Reform School, he required the parents to administer a whipping in his presence. Prof. U. G. Weatherley, of Indiana University, was the next introduced, and his address was full of practical suggestions to towns contemplating the organization of their charities. Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, general superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, described the many practical ways in which such organizations can be utilized by busy men and women. Mr. Alexander Johnson made a plea for co-operation, not only among the different societies engaged in benevolent work, but also between such societies and private individuals, urging that everybody study the great problem.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was unanimously adopted, cited the State's progress in charities and correction, much of which it attributed to the system of non-partisan control. To this system it expressed its emphatic allegiance. It also expressed the hope that the people of the State would oppose the holding of street fairs and carnivals, as hitherto conducted, because of their debasing effect on the youth of the State.

The next State Conference will be held in Indianapolis, in November, 1902, under the presidency of Mr. George A. H. Shideler, warden of the State Prison. Mr. Charles S. Grout, of Indianapolis, was chosen secretary.

#### IOWA.

BY ISAAC A. LOOS, PRESIDENT.

The fourth annual meeting of the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Red Oak, April 3-5, 1901. The exercises opened on Wednesday evening with an illustrated lecture on "Social Service in Chicago Slums" by Mr. Charles F. Weller, preceded by brief informal addresses of welcome and responses. Mr. Weller urged upon his audience the importance of remembering that the principles which underlie social service in large cities like Chicago and New York are fundamentally the same as those which should guide us in our charities everywhere.

The next morning's session began with informal greetings on the part



of the delegates. This was followed by the President's address, on "The Antidotes to Mal-heredity." He called attention to the importance of environment and will in all the problems that make for better living and higher thinking. He recognized the tendency of the schools for the past few decades to lay great stress on the dominance of heredity in accounting for human distress and degradation. Two classes of workers for the amelioration of human conditions have kept in the foreground of their work, faith in the existence of will and the possibility of overcoming evil hereditary tendencies, by means of a change of environment and the exercise of a dominating will. These classes are those engaged in relief work, particularly those engaged in child-saving efforts, and those who, in the courts, have to pass sentence on the transgressors of the law.

Rev. Elinor E. Gordon, of Burlington, read a carefully prepared and very interesting paper on "Social Settlement Work." Miss Gordon traced the history of social settlement work from its beginnings, giving special attention to the life and character of Arnold Toynbee, who, more than any other one man, may be regarded as the founder of social settlements. It is, however, to the inspiration of Toynbee's life rather than to that life itself, that we must look for the beginnings of social settlements. The last paper of the morning was on "The Hospital as an Expression of Social Service" by Mr. L. M. Mann, of Des Moines, President of the Iowa Methodist Hospital Association. The hospital described was recently organized in Des Moines, Iowa. The afternoon of the first day was devoted to a visit to the School for the Feeble-Minded, located in Glenwood, Iowa, under the efficient charge of Dr. W. F. Powell.

The first topic on Friday morning was "Child Saving," a discussion by workers, led by the Rev. J. H. Slingerland, superintendent of the Iowa Children's Home Society. The methods of the society, and the relative merits of institutional care and adoption of dependent children in homes, were brought out during the discussion. This was followed by a discussion on "Charity Organization," led by Mr. Charles F. Weller. In the discussion of this subject Prof. Loos called attention to the importance of insisting upon a reasonable standard of living, in the spirit of the factory acts and the now well-established methods of the regulation of labor in the most civilized countries. Mr. Wernerstrom, State Commissioner of Labor, followed with a few remarks on the importance of not losing sight of justice in the administration of relief. A paper on "True Charity for the ex-Prisoner" was read by Rev. F. Emory Lyon, Superintendent of the Central Howard Association whose office is in Unity Building, Chicago. Two papers on correctional work made up the last afternoon programme. These were "The Fort Dodge Home for ex-Convicts" by Hon. L. S. Coffin of Ford Dodge, and "The Prevention of Crime" by ex-Governor Larrabee. Governor Larrabee was absent, but his paper was read by Judge Kinne.

The Conference recognized the importance of the Fort Dodge movement. The trend of the discussion was strong in the direction of urging



that a home for ex-convicts should be temporary. It was questioned whether the word "home" should appear in the title. Mr. Coffin himself explained that it was the purpose of himself and his friends to assist ex-convicts in finding their way back into society as speedily as possible. Among the speakers on the Fort Dodge project were Judge Robinson, Judge Kinne, Professor Sheppard, Judge Deemer and Mr. Lyon.

All shades of opinion and all kinds of workers and thinkers are welcome to the platform of the Conference. A fee of \$1 is collected from members to defray the expenses of printing. There are no salaried officers. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: Isaac A. Loos, President; W. F. Chevalier, of Red Oak, First Vice-President; Mrs. H. E. Hollister, of Sioux City, Second Vice-President; Charlotta Goff, Secretary; H. S. Hollingsworth, Treasurer; Professor Sheppard, of Des Moines, Mr. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, and Judge Kinne, members of the Executive Committee.

The Conference adjourned to convene for its fifth annual meeting during next year in Iowa City.

#### KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

BY F. W. BLACKMAR, PRESIDENT.

The Second Annual Meeting convened in Representatives Hall, November 14, 1901. The attendance, although not large, never exceeding two hundred people, was made up of representative workers and State officials who were deeply interested. The following programme was carried out with very little variation:

Thursday Evening, November 14th.—Invocation, Rev. O. S. Morrow; Address of Welcome, Gov. W. E. Stanley; Response, Hon. J. S. Simmons; President's Annual Address, Prof. F. W. Blackmar; Address, Hon. Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.

Friday Morning, November 15th.—Address, "The Habitual Criminal," Major H. W. McClaughry, Leavenworth; Report of the Committee on Jails and Lock-Ups, Edwin Snyder, Chairman; "The Redemption of the Criminal," Rev. Edward Fredenhagen.

Friday Afternoon, November 15th.—"The Need of Charity Organization," J. M. Hanson, Kansas City, Mo.; Report of the Committee on Outdoor Relief: Subject, "County Charities," S. G. Elliott, Chairman; Report of the Committee on Legislation, Henry M. Allen, Chairman; Report of the Committee on Protection and Relief, Governor Stanley, Chairman; report presented by Edward A. Fredenhagen.

Friday Evening, November 15th.—Address, "What Precedes a Reform," Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kan.; Address, "The Development of the Reformatory Idea in Indiana," Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.

Saturday Morning, November 16th.—Report of Committee on Epilep-

tics and Insane, Dr. J. D. Van Nuys, Chairman; report presented by Dr. T. C. Biddle; Report on Poor Houses and Poor Farms, W. L. A. Johnson, Chairman; Address, "A Notable Factor in Social Degeneracy," Hon. Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.; Report of Committee on Dependent Children, E. L. Hillis, Atchison, Kan.; "Epileptics and Their Care," Dr. T. C. Biddle.

The presence of Mr. Brockway, of Elmira, Mr. Butler, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Nicholson, the President of the National Association, gave interest and character to the entire meeting. The Kansas Association and the people of Kansas appreciate the honor conferred by the visit of these distinguished gentlemen and recognize their great service to the community.

The address of Mr. Brockway and the two addresses of Mr. Butler, as well as the remarks of Mr. Nicholson, were well received, and created a lasting impression upon all of those interested in reformatory methods in the State.

Other notable features of the Association were the address by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the report of the Committee on Jails and Luck-Ups by Mr. Edwin Snyder, and the opening address by Governor Stanley. Mr. McClaghry's address was a scientific paper, worked out from a practical standpoint. Mr. Snyder's report was a description of the actual condition of the jails in Kansas, and recommendations for their reform.

Governor Stanley, although enthusiastic over the work in general, was somewhat depressed on account of the failure of the parole law in regard to a few prisoners. He was assured by Mr. Brockway and other workers that the small percentage of failure indicated that the action of the law was highly successful and that he should not be discouraged.

Mr. Fredenhagen gave an able address on "The Redemption of the Criminal." He has recently taken up a new work in the State as Superintendent of the Society for The Friendless, and will doubtless prove a valuable worker in Kansas.

J. M. Hanson's paper on "The Need of Charity Organization," pointed out the need of organization in western towns and cities. A remarkable report on County Charities, by S. G. Elliott, exposed the iniquitous system of outdoor relief now prevailing in the counties of Kansas, and proposed remedies for the same, reporting a bill calculated to remedy existing evils.

A report of the meeting would not be complete without special mention of the paper, by Dr. T. C. Biddle, on Epileptics and their Care, which advocated the separation of epileptics from the insane, and special provision for their care, and the report on Dependent Children, by E. L. Hillis, who advocated greater attention to the preparation of children for homes and their distribution in homes, and special care and supervision.

Another feature of the meeting was a report of the Committee of the Kansas Federation of Clubs, which has taken up the work of the inspection of the various charitable institutions. The assistance of the Federation of

Clubs in this line of work will prove to be of great value to the Kansas Association in advancing the interests of the Charities and Correction of the State.

# MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Conference of Charities and Correction, and County Agents, will hold its twentieth annual Convention at Ionia, December 10-12, 1901. The Programme will be as follows;

TUESDAY, December 10. County Agents' Session. 2 P. M.

Geo. H. Turner, Agent Genesee County, presiding.

County Agents' reports.

4 P. M.

The Probation System for Juvenile Delinquents, Rev. H. H. Haft, LL. D., Superintendent Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Discussion.

CONFERENCE SESSION. 7.30 P. M.

Hon. James Scully, Mayor of Ionia, presiding.

Welcome—Judge Vernon H. Smith, LL. D., Ionia.

Response—Very Rev. F. A. O'Brien, LL. D., Kalamazoo.

Address—Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit.

WEDNESDAY, December 11. County Agents' Session continued. 9.30 A. M.

Dewitt C. Carr, Agent Livingston County, presiding.

The Relation of the County Agents to the State Institutions.

Reports from Industrial School for Boys, Industrial Home for Girls, and State Public School, with special reference to the relation of these institutions to the county agency system.

Industrial School for Boys—J. E. St. John, Superintendent.

Industrial Home for Girls—Mrs. Lucy M. Sickels, Superintendent.

State Public School—J. B. Montgomery, Superintendent.

Discussion.

County Agents' Reports.

2 P. M.

Hon. G. W. Bement, Lansing, presiding.

Reports from State Institutions.

Michigan Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic—Dr. W. A. Polglase, Superintendent.

Michigan School for the Blind—Prof. W. C. Hull, Superintendent.

Michigan School for the Deaf—Prof. F. D. Clark, Superintendent.

Discussion.

7.30 P. M.

Hon. A. S. Musselman, Grand Rapids, President Joint Prison Boards, presiding.

Address—What the State is doing for its Public Institutions.

Hon. A. T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan.

Michigan Prison Association—Hon. Levi L. Barbour, Detroit.

Prisons of Michigan—Hon. Otis Fuller, Warden State Reformatory.

Asylums for the Insane of Michigan—O. R. Long, M. D., Medical Superintendent State Asylum.

THURSDAY, December 12. 8 A. M.—Visit of Conference to the State Reformatory and State Asylum.

2 P. M.—Work of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

Right Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., Chairman of Board, presiding.

The Relation of Society to the Criminal—Edward W. Jenks, M. D., Member of State Board of Corrections and Charities, Detroit,

Poorhouses and Jails—L. C. Storrs, Secretary State Board of Corrections and Charities.

#### MINNESOTA.

The Tenth State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Owatonna, November 19-21, 1901.

The officers of the Conference were:

PRESIDENT.—Prof. James J. Dow, Faribault.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Dr. A. H. Tomlinson, St. Peter; George Jarchow, Stillwater,

SECRETARY.—Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing.

ENROLLING SECRETARY.—Geo. G. Cowie, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Prof. J. J. Dow, Faribault; Sec. Jas. F. Jackson, St. Paul; Supt. J. W. Brown, Red Wing; Mrs. F. A. Rising, Winona; Capt. C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. M. Parker, St. Paul; Supt. G. A. Merrill, Owatonna.

The program was as follows:

#### TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19TH.

8 P. M.—Opening Exercises.

Addresses of Welcome.

Response.—Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul.

President's Address.—Prof. James J. Dow, Faribault.

Address.—"The Child-Saving Movement" (Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.) Hastings H. Hart, Supt. Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, Ill.

#### WEDNESDAY, A. M.

9 A. M.—"General Hospitals in Small Cities." Dr. J. H. Adair, Owatonna.

9.30 A. M.—"Relief of the City Poor in their Homes." Mrs. W. E. Howard, St. Paul.

10 A. M.—“Duty of the County Commissioners Toward the Poor.” A. R. Hall, Rochester.

#### DISCUSSION.

11 A. M.—“The Proper Education of the Wayward Girl.” Miss Anna M. Swanson, Minneapolis.

Discussion, led by C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis, followed by Dr. Helen W. Bissell, St. Paul.

#### WEDNESDAY, P. M.

2 P. M.—“Care of the Dependent Child.”

(a) By the Church. Rev. Jas. M. Cleary, Minneapolis.

(b) By the State. O. W. Shaw, Austin.

(c) By the Volunteer. C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis.

3 P. M.—Volunteer Discussion.

3.45 P. M.—Inspection of State Public School.

6.30 P. M.—Supper at State Public School.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

8 P. M.—Address, Hon. S. R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota.

8 P. M.—Address, “Prevention of the Propagation and Increase of Defectives, Delinquents and Criminals.” Hon. L. G. Kinne, Chairman of Board of Control of State Institutions, Des Moines, Ia.

#### THURSDAY, A. M.

9.30 A. M.—“Helpful Occupation for Insane Women.” Mrs. G. O. Welch, Fergus Falls.

10 A. M.—“Amusement as an Institution Safety Valve.” Dr. A. C. Rogers, Faribault.

#### Discussion.

11 A. M.—“The Purchase and Distribution of Institution Supplies.” H. W. Wright, St. Paul.

11.30 A. M.—“Manual Training as an Educational Factor in Training Children.” Prof. Geo. R. Weitbrecht, St. Paul.

Discussion, led by Mr. W. W. Hill, Red Wing.

12 P. M.—Luncheon at the School for Feeble-Minded, after which the State Schools for the Deaf, the Blind, and the Feeble-Minded, were open for inspection.

#### MISSOURI.

BY CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, SECRETARY, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The second annual meeting of the Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction met at the State University at Columbia, November 18 and 19, 1901. The feature of the whole Conference was an address by the Hon. James L. Blair, of St. Louis, on “Politics in State Institutions.” In honor of the presence of the Conference, President Jesse of the Univer-



sity had called a special convocation of students and faculty, so that about one thousand listened to Mr. Blair's address.

After denouncing the spoils system in its general features, and especially in its relation to the management of State charitable and correctional institutions, he sharply criticised Governor Yates of Illinois and Governor Dockery of Missouri for removing competent men from the secretaryship of the Boards of Charities and Correction of their respective States and appointing in their stead inexperienced men. Mr. Blair's address created a decided sensation and was widely quoted in the newspapers of the State. The general verdict seems to be that Mr. Blair's criticism of Governor Dockery, and of the management of the State charitable and correctional institutions in Missouri in general, is deserved. Even Governor Dockery's friends admit that he made a mistake in asking without cause Rev. A. E. Rogers, who had been Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction for four years, to resign, and in appointing a personal friend of his, Mr. W. L. Robertson, a man without experience in the work, in his place. Indeed, the constitution under which the State Board of Charities is organized does not legally permit such interference on the part of the Governor, but the Governor, by virtue of his office, is President of the Board, and so is able to dictate changes.

At the opening session Prof. Charles Lee Smith, of William Jewell College, read a paper on "Charity Organization" to take the place of the President's annual address in the absence of Hon. Charles Nagel, President of the Conference. Prof. Smith was for some time Secretary of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society, succeeding Prof. Warner in that position, and Lecturer in Sociology in the Johns Hopkins University. His paper was a strong and able presentation of the whole subject of Charity Organization, and especially as it might be applied in small towns. A practical outcome of the reading of this paper at the Conference was that steps were immediately taken to organize the Charities of Columbia.

At the second session of the Conference, after Mr. Blair's address on "Politics in State Institutions," which was noted above, Superintendent L. D. Drake, of the State Reform School for Boys at Boonville, delivered an address upon the need of a reformatory for men in the State of Missouri. He reviewed the history of the reformatory idea and pointed out its successful operation in other States. He asked if it were not possible to accomplish a similar work for the adult criminals in Missouri. Concerning the Penitentiary at Jefferson City he said that it was "without a semblance of instruction considered reformatory."

Rev. C. C. Stahmann, Superintendent of the Missouri Children's Home Society, spoke upon "The Care and Treatment of Dependent Children." He objected to bringing children into this State from eastern States and leaving them without adequate supervision. He favored the passage of a law requiring societies of other States who place children in this State to give bonds.

Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis, Vice-President of the State Board of Charities, read a paper on "The Probation Law in St. Louis." Through the efforts of the probation officer, Mr. Herman Horchut, children in St. Louis, between seven and sixteen years of age, are now kept out of jail and placed upon probation. While the law has been in operation but a short time, it has worked very successfully. Miss Perry advocated its extension to the other cities of the State.

Dr. C. B. Simcoe, Superintendent of the Missouri Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Marshall, Mo., read a strong paper on "The Care of the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic."

Dr. E. C. Runge, Superintendent of the St. Louis Asylum for the Insane, in discussing the paper, criticised the State in establishing but one institution for the care of two such different classes as the feeble-minded and epileptic. In his opinion these two classes should be entirely separated.

The last session of the Conference was occupied by a stereopticon lecture by J. M. Hanson, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Kansas City, on "Housing Condition and the Problem of Pauperism. His views plainly showed that Missouri's two great cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, have housing problems of first-rate importance.

The following officers were elected for the next Conference, which will probably be held in November, 1902, at Sedalia: President, Dr. R. H. Jesse, Columbia; Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Runge, St. Louis; Secretary, J. M. Hanson, Kansas City; Treasurer, L. D. Drake, Boonville. Additional members of the Executive Committee: Prof. Charles Lee Smith, Liberty, Prof. C. A. Ellwood, Columbia, and Miss Mary E. Perry, of St. Louis.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference:

"*Resolved*, That this Conference heartily approves and endorses the movement for the establishment of a Hall of Philanthropy as the Women's Memorial at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. It believes that no other form of memorial could be so serviceable to the people of the Louisiana Purchase States."

#### NEBRASKA.

The Fourth Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Omaha February 7-8, 1901. An account of the meeting was given in the February BULLETIN, see p. 20.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Third New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Concord, February 13, 1901. An account of the meeting was given in the February, 1901, number of the BULLETIN, see pp. 21-22.

**NEW YORK.**

The Second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in New York City November 19-22, 1901. The evening sessions were held in the Association Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and the day sessions in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The attendance was very large, the Assembly Hall being unable to seat the audiences which gathered for the day sessions, and which represented all parts of the State and all classes of institutions. The papers, especially those read at the session devoted to the care of needy families, were of a high order of merit. Abstracts of the papers read before the Conference are appearing in CHARITIES, beginning with the number for November 23, 1901, in which the opening address of the President, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, of New York City, on "Justice, not Charity," is given in full. The programme, which was carried out substantially without change, was as follows:

**TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.**

Addresses by Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York; Most Reverend M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York; R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements; Robert W. de Forest, President of the Conference, and Thomas M. Mulry, Vice-President of the Conference.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING.**

**SUBJECT:** "The Institutional Care of Destitute Adults."

Report of the Committee on the Institutional Care of Destitute Adults; Clarence V. Lodge, Rochester, Chairman.

Paper, "Problems of the Almshouse," by Hon. John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York, New York.

Discussion opened by J. R. Washburn, Superintendent of the Poor of Jefferson County, Watertown.

Paper, "The Field of Private Homes for the Aged," by Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, LL. D., Rochester.

Discussion opened by Hon. Michael J. Scanlan, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities from New York County, New York.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.**

**SUBJECT:** "The Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes."

Report of the Committee on the Care and Relief of Needy Families in Their Own Homes; Frank Tucker, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "A New Movement in Charity," by Rev. Samuel H. Bishop, Assistant Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn.

Discussion to be opened by Walter S. Ufford, Superintendent of Inspection, State Board of Charities, Albany.

Paper, "The Relation of the Church to Dependent Families," by Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Buffalo.

Discussion to be opened by Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, New York.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8.00 to 11 P. M. Reception by Local Committee in the United Charities Building, 22d street and 4th avenue.

THURSDAY MORNING.

SUBJECT: "Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions."

Report of the Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions; Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Politics in State, County and City Institutions of Charity," by Professor George F. Canfield, President of the State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Discussion opened by Robert W. Hill, Inspector State Board of Charities, Canandaigua.

Paper, "Politics in Prisons, Penitentiaries and Jails," by Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany.

Discussion opened by Neuville O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT: "Relief of the Sick Poor."

(Division A.) Report of the Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing; Dr. Stephen Smith, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Home Treatment of the Sick Children of the Poor," by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Walter Lester Carr, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

(Division B.) Report of the Committee on Sanatoria for Consumptives; Dr. John H. Pryor, Buffalo, Chairman.

Paper, "Municipal Sanatoria," by Dr. Alfred Meyer, Attending Physician Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Co-operation and Health Insurance for Consumptives," by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Ignatius Rice, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

THURSDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT: "Defective, Dependent, Delinquent and Neglected Children."

Report of Committee on Defective, Dependent, Delinquent and Neglected Children; Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo, Chairman.

Paper, "Juvenile Courts," by Frederic Almy, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.

Discussion opened by Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Placing Out Children," by Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.

Discussion opened by Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Chaplain of St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, Peekskill.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

SUBJECT: "The Treatment of the Criminal."

Report of the Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal; Hon. George McLaughlin, Albany, Chairman.

Paper, "Supervision of Paroled and Discharged Convicts," by Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association, New York.

Discussion opened by Miss Katharine Bement Davis, Superintendent New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

Paper, "Classification and Treatment of the Inmates of Reformatories," by Hon. Thomas Sturgis, New York, President Board of Managers, New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Discussion opened by Mrs. James M. Belden, Syracuse, Member Board of Managers, House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SUBJECT: "The Mentally Defective."

(Held at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island.)

Report of the Committee on the Mentally Defective; Dr. A. E. MacDonald, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Twentieth Century Method of Provision for the Insane," by Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, New York.

Discussion, opened by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, ex-President of the State Commission in Lunacy, and Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.



Paper, "The Training and Employment of the Feeble-Minded," by Mrs. M. C. Dunphy, Superintendent of Randall's Island Asylums and schools, New York.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.

Discussion. Speakers limited to five minutes each.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT. "Improved Housing."

Report of the Committee on Improved Housing; Edward T. Devine, New York, Chairman.

Paper, "Health and Housing," by Dr. Willis G. Macdonald, Albany.

Paper, "Sanitary Inspection," by Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Yonkers.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Albany, probably in November, 1902. The officers are: President, William R. Stewart, New York. Vice-Presidents, Rev. Isaac Gibbard, D.D., Rochester; George B. Robinson, New York; Rev. Cameron J. Davis, Buffalo. Secretary, Edward T. Devine, New York. Assistant Secretaries, Miss Marion I. Moore, Buffalo; Mrs. James M. Belden, Syracuse; W. Frank Persons, New York. Treasurer, Frank Tucker, New York.

Executive Committee—Chairman, William R. Stewart (President of the Conference), New York; Hon. William P. Letchworth (ex-President of the Conference), Portage; Robert W. de Forest (ex-President of the Conference), New York; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Robert W. Hebbard, Albany; Col. William G. Rice, Albany; Prof. George F. Canfield, Peekskill.

The following were appointed Chairmen of Committees:

Hon. Thomas W. Hynes, Brooklyn, Chairman, Committee on Care and Relief of Needy Families in their Homes.

Prof. F. H. Briggs, Rochester, Chairman, Committee on Dependent, Neglected, Delinquent and Defective Children.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York, Chairman, Committee on Relief of the Sick Poor.

Mr. L. L. Long, Buffalo, Chairman, Committee on Institutional Care of Destitute Adults.

Dr. J. F. Fitzgerald, Rome, Chairman, Committee on the Mentally Defective.

Prof. H. E. Mills, Poughkeepsie, Chairman, Committee on the Treatment of the Criminal.

Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, New York, Chairman, Committee on Politics in Penal and Charitable Institutions.

At the closing session a resolution was adopted urging the repeal of the present inheritance tax law, so far as it relates to legacies to religious, educational and charitable institutions.

## OHIO.

BY JOSEPH P. BYERS, SECRETARY.

The Eleventh Annual Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction held its meeting in Lima, October 29th-31st.

The officers of the Conference were W. J. Breed, President, Cincinnati; Hon. L. B. Gunckel, First Vice-President, Dayton; Mrs. L. S. Ebright, Second Vice-President, Akron; and Joseph P. Byers, Secretary, Columbus.

The policy adopted at the Conference held last year in Dayton was followed at the Lima meeting. This policy restricted to a minimum the number of papers and addresses, introducing instead a number of plain, practical questions for discussion. These questions, as a rule, dealt directly with the management of institutions, care of inmates, expenditures, duties of officers, and the enforcement of legislation. They were sent out several months prior to the meeting, so that members of the Conference might prepare themselves to participate in their discussion. The opening of the discussion of each question was assigned to certain counties or institutions. For instance, a question like the following, "How shall children who have not been placed in family homes be made self-sustaining on leaving the county homes at sixteen years of age?" was assigned to the Children's Home Section for discussion. The officials of five or six county homes were notified that delegates from their respective institutions would be expected to open the discussion of this question, each speaker to be limited to five minutes. This course was followed in respect to each question selected for discussion. The object of this was to secure a larger discussion and to devote less time to the reading of papers and the delivering of addresses, which, while they might be interesting and instructive, could not, for obvious reasons, be thoroughly and intelligently discussed.

The securing of a full press report of the Conference, outside of the city in which the Conference is held, is a very important matter. All the writers and speakers, including a number of those who had been assigned to open discussions, were requested to forward to the Secretary, before the Conference convened, copies of their addresses, papers or remarks. The leading newspapers of the State were furnished with this material several days before the opening of the Conference, with instructions as to when it was to be used. The educational force of the State Conference was thus greatly increased.

An earnest effort was made at the Lima meeting to get before the people of our State a full presentation of the "Juvenile Court" idea. That topic was presented in an address by the Hon. T. D. Hurley, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Chicago.

Other important addresses were: "The Value of the Kindergarten in the County Home," by Mrs. Mary E. White, Superintendent of the Franklin County Children's Home; "The Ohio Humane Society and its Branches, Their Importance in Child-Saving Work," by James M. Brown,

President American Humane Association, Toledo; "The Present Outlook for the Feeble-Minded in Ohio," by Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent Ohio Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth, Columbus; "Tenement House Conditions in Ohio" (illustrated by stereoscopic views), by C. M. Hubbard, Secretary Associated Charities, Cincinnati; "The Present Outlook for Epileptics in Ohio," by H. C. Rutter, M. D., ex-Manager Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics; "The Work of the Infirmary Physician," by Dr. A. E. Griffin, Infirmary Physician at the Franklin County Infirmary; "Purchase of Supplies for County Infirmaries—Right and Wrong Methods," by Otis K. Ellis, Superintendent Franklin County Infirmary; "Modern Treatment of the Criminal," by J. A. Leonard, Superintendent Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield; "What is Crime, and Who are Criminals?" by Hon. S. M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo.

The work of the Associated Charities' Section included some very important papers, among them being "Co-operation," by L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; "Friendly Visiting," by J. W. Walton, Secretary Cleveland Associated Charities; "Investigation," by E. L. T. Schaub, Assistant Superintendent Columbus Associated Charities; and "Drunken and Worthless Husbands Who Abandon Their Wives—What Shall We Do With Them?" by W. J. Akers, Cleveland.

The President's annual address was delivered at the first session, having for its title "The Healing of the Nations." At the same session four or five five-minute addresses were given by members of the Conference, and were designedly of such character as should tend to attract and interest the general public.

There were nearly three hundred delegates in attendance.

## VIRGINIA.

[From *Charities*.]

The second annual Virginia State Conference of Charities and Correction convened at the School for the Deaf and the Blind at Saunton, August 22d. This session was devoted almost entirely to perfecting the organization, the one effected at the conference at Marion a year ago being temporary. There was some discussion as to the advisability of asking the Constitutional Convention to provide in the Constitution for a State board of charities, but it was thought best not to ask the Convention to put it in the organic law, many thinking it within the province of the Legislature.

The draft of the charter was read by Mr. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg, and the constitution and by-laws by Dr. William F. Drewry, of the same city. Both reports were adopted.

The next annual meeting will be held at Richmond, with the following officers: Mr. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg, President; Mr. George Davis, of Richmond, Secretary, and Dr. William F. Drewry, of Petersburg, Treasurer.

**PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONFERENCES  
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.**

**CALIFORNIA.**—Only one session of the California State Conference has been held, and the proceedings were not published. It is expected that the Proceedings of the Second Conference, to be held in San Francisco in January, 1902, will be published, with perhaps an outline of the principal papers presented at the first session.

**CANADA.**—The Proceedings of the First Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, held in 1898, were not published. The Proceedings of the Second and Third Conferences were published, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference.

**COLORADO.**—The Proceedings of the Sixth Conference, held at Boulder, November, 1900, were published as a supplement to the First Quarterly Report issued by the State Board of Charities, April, 1900, and may be obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Denver, Colo.

**DELAWARE.**—The Proceedings of the State Conferences of Delaware have not been published, but a brief account of the Conferences has been given in the published annual reports of the Associated Charities of Wilmington.

**ILLINOIS.**—The Proceedings of the State Conferences are published by the State Printer in pamphlet form. The proceedings of the 1899 and 1900 Conferences are also included in the sixteenth biennial report of the State Board of Charities.

**INDIANA.**—The Proceedings of the State Conferences of Indiana are included in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the State Board of Charities.

**IOWA.**—The Proceedings of the First and Second Conferences held in 1898 and 1899 have been published in pamphlet form, and may be had through the Secretary, Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines, Ia. The Proceedings of the Third and Fourth Conferences are to be published shortly.

**KANSAS.**—The Annual Report of the Kansas Association of Charities and Correction for 1901 may be had in pamphlet form from the President of the Association. The second annual meeting of the Association has just been held, and the Proceedings will doubtless be issued in similar form.

**MARYLAND.**—The Proceedings of the Maryland State Conference of Charities and Correction, which meets every two years, have not been published.

**MICHIGAN.**—The Proceedings of the Michigan State Conference of Charities and Correction and of the County Agents' Association are published by the State Printers, Lansing, Michigan, and may be had through the Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

**MINNESOTA.**—The Proceedings of the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction have been published in the form of supplements

to the Minnesota Bulletin of Charities and Correction, published by the State Board of Charities.

MISSOURI.—The proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Missouri State Conference held in St. Louis, 1901, have been published in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference, Prof. C. A. Ellwood, Columbia, Mo.

NEBRASKA.—The proceedings of the Nebraska Conference, which has held four meetings, have not been published.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The proceedings of the New Hampshire Conferences have been published in pamphlet form, and may be had through the Secretary of the Conference, Dr. J. M. Gile, Hanover, N. H.

NEW YORK.—The proceedings of the First State Conference of Charities and Correction have just been issued in the form of a good-sized bound volume, and may be had through the Secretary of the Conference Mr. Robert W. Heberd, Albany. The proceedings of the New York Convention of Superintendents of the Poor have been published in pamphlet form for many years, and may be secured from the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. J. W. Ives, Java Village, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

OHIO.—The proceedings of the first three Conferences, 1891 to 1893, inclusive, are included in the reports of the State Board of Charities. The proceedings for 1894 and 1895 are published separately. Beginning with 1896 the proceedings have been published in the Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correction, issued quarterly by the State Board of Charities.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities have for many years been published in pamphlet form. Application should be made to the Secretary for 1901, Mr. W. P. Hunker, Allegheny, Pa.

VIRGINIA.—An outline of the proceedings of the First State Conference held in August, 1901, is to be published. Application should be made to the Secretary, Dr. William F. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.

WISCONSIN.—The proceedings of the State Conferences of Wisconsin have been published by the State printer under the direction of the State Board of Control of Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

## KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Association was held in Buffalo, October 14-16, 1901. The three hundred societies for preventing cruelty to children and animals, that constitute the Association, were represented, either by delegates or by report to the Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last previous meeting to extend the work of organizing humane societies in localities where none such existed and generally to carry on the work of humane education in those localities, reported that during the previous year 61 cities had been visited by the



committee's agent; 73 evening meetings had been addressed; 8 societies had been revived or assisted, and 34 new societies, (including two, the jurisdiction of each of which extends over the State,) had been organized; the number of school children and teachers addressed was 60,200. In addition to this work the Committee, by another agent, had investigated the transportation of live stock on railways.

Addresses were made or papers read by Hon. James M. Brown, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Mr. D. W. Thrall, of the Connecticut Humane Society, Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Ontario, Canada, Rev. Father Thomas A. Hendricks, Mr. Robert J. Wilkin, of the Brooklyn S. P. C. C., Mr. Hastings H. Hart, of Chicago, Dr. W. O. Stillman, of Albany, and others. A discussion followed the reading of each paper.

Mr. James M. Brown, of Toledo, was elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. S. R. Taber, of Chicago, Secretary, and Mr. Walter Butler, of Chicago, Secretary.

Among the resolutions passed by the Association were the following :

(1) That a special committee be appointed with power to cause to be introduced into Congress a bill for the regulation of the practice of scientific experimentation upon living beings, and also with authority to oppose any change by Congress in the stringency of the present laws relating to the care of animals in course of transportation.

(2) That a committee be appointed to draft laws and cause them to be introduced into Congress, looking towards the prevention of cruelty to animals and children in our territories and newly acquired dependencies.

(3) That while the Association recognizes the utility and vast influence for good of the Pan-American Exposition it condemns in the strongest terms the permission given to exhibit any semblance whatever to the barbarous and inhumane spectacle of the Spanish bull-fight.

(4) That a committee be appointed to investigate the habit of making scientific experiments upon human beings—experiments not connected with their individual benefit, and liable to cause pain and disease.

(5) That a committee be appointed to supervise the preparation of a series of readers for use in schools to advance the cause of humane education, and also to prepare a list of books already published, which may be recommended by the Association to educators and school boards for supplementary reading.

#### AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association was held at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, under the presidency of Dr. P. M. Wise of New York, June 11—14, 1901. Arrangements for the meeting, made by the local committee of which Dr. Dewey was chair-

man, were eminently satisfactory, and for the character of work done and for social features, the 1901 meeting leaves among those in attendance an agreeable recollection.

The Presidential Address by Dr. Wise, dealt with matters of general concern to psychiatry and was an able and suggestive document. The Annual Address by Warren P. Lombard, Professor of Physiology in the University of Michigan, on "Re-enforcement and Inhibition of Nervous Processes," presenting the results of recent laboratory investigations in this particular line, was helpful and stimulating and opened a new field of thought to members engrossed for the most part in the practical care of patients.

Interesting discussions were brought out by the papers by Dr. Richardson, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Brower, Dr. Burnet and Dr. Mayo. The paper of Dr. Mayo on "Limitations of Surgical Work in Hospitals for the Insane," read by special invitation, presented a point of view shared by the progressive psychiatrist and the conservative and careful gynecologist, and was warmly approved.

The following papers were read at length or by title:

"Folk Lore of Insanity," Henry M. Hurd, M. D., Baltimore.

"Is Legal Recognition of Graduated Responsibility Practicable?" A. B. Richardson, M. D., Washington, D. C.

"A Recent Kansas Statute," B. D. Eastman, M. D., Topeka, Kans.

"Heredity, Environment; Conditions Influencing Development and Decay," R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va.

"Psychic Treatment," Edward C. Runge, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Notes on the Hebrew Insane," Frank G. Hyde, M. D., Ward's Island, N. Y.

"Traumatic Encephalitis; Report of a Case," Henry P. Frost, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Cardiac Conditions in the Insane," Arthur MacGugan, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The Care of Delirium Tremens and Allied Conditions," Henry C. Baldwin, M. D., Boston.

"General Hospital Treatment of Certain Cases of Acute Insanity," D. R. Brower, M. D., Chicago.

"Electricity in the Treatment of Insanity," W. M. Knowlton, M. D., Brookline, Mass.

"Hydrotherapy in its Relation to Insanity," W. A. Gordon, M. D., Winnebago, Wis.

"Static Electricity in Alcoholic Insanity," Thos. E. Bamford, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Examination of the Stomach Contents of the Insane," Wm. M. Edwards, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Review of Pathological Work," G. H. Hill, M. D., and A. M. Barrett, M. D., Independence, Ia.

"Tuberculosis Among the Insane," Wm. Chas. White, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Abnormal Brain Development," Henry C. Eyman, M. D., Massillon, Ohio.

"Normal and Abnormal, Rational and Irrational, Delusion," C. H. Hughes, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"The Pathology of Insanity," Louis C. Pettit, M. D., Ward's Island, N. Y.

"Genesis of Hallucination, Illusion and Delusion," H. A. Tomlinson, M. D., St. Peter, Minn.

"Operative Work among the Insane," Anne Burnet, M. D., Clarinda, Ia.

"Limitation of Surgical Work in Hospitals for the Insane," Wm. J. Mayo, M. D., Rochester, Minn.

"Episodes in Gynecological Practice among the Insane," W. P. Manton, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

"Gastrotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies," Geo. F. Inch, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Statistical Studies Pertaining to Etiology and Forms of Mental Disease in North Dakota," Dwight S. Moore, M. D., Jamestown, N. D.

"Treatment of the Insane—Therapeutic Suggestions," Chas. G. Hill M. D., Baltimore, Md.

The report of the Treasurer showed a prosperous financial condition.

The 1902 meeting of the Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 17-20.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va.; Vice-President, G. Alder Blumer, M. D., Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich.

#### AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

The American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses met at two o'clock on Monday, September 16, in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, on Niagara Square, in Buffalo. The president, Miss Keating, superintendent of the Erie County Hospital, was in the chair, and proceedings were begun by sending a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley on the death of the President. Thirty-five members responded to the roll-call, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and the treasurer's report approved a short business session followed.

The society had the agreeable privilege of seating as guests on the platform Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the honorary president of the coming Congress of Nurses and president of the International Council of Nurses; Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Miss Mollett,

matron of the Royal South Hants Infirmary; Miss McGahey, matron of the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, and delegate from the Australasian Association of Nurses; Miss Cartwright, delegate from the Registered Nurses' Society, England, and Miss Waind, delegate from St. Bartholomew's League of Nurses.

There were several committee reports of interest. Mrs. Robb, chairman of the Standing Committee on the Special Course in Hospital Economics at Teachers' College, Columbia University, gave a detailed account of the work of the class in the past year, of the prospects and plans for the future, and of the financial situation, with the need of endowment for a chair for the proper conduct of the course.

The report of the Joint Committee on Affiliation with the Associated Alumnae was read by the Secretary, showing that the union of the American Society of Superintendents with the Associated Alumnae was complete, and that under the name, "American Federation of Nurses," the dues had been paid which admitted the federation into the National Council of Women of the United States.

The Society then moved that its President and First Vice-President should continue to represent it in the federation, and gave authority to its representatives to join in choosing one member of the Federation Committee as President of the Federation to represent it in the National Council of Women. Miss Keating, who had attended the executive meetings of the National Council of Women on September 11, 12 and 13 as delegate, then gave a very interesting account of these meetings.

The Society then adjourned to attend the meeting of the International Council of Nurses.

The second session, on Tuesday afternoon, was taken up by the revision of the constitution and the election of new members and officers. The revision of the constitution (Miss Davis, Chairman of the Revision Committee) was quite radical, altering membership from five classes to two, active and honorary, of which the former includes superintendents of training-schools or hospitals, assistant superintendents and heads of nursing bodies (as the Army Nurse Corps). They are all, now, on exactly the same footing, the former inequalities having been swept away. The qualification for membership rests now solely and entirely on the professional education and general acceptability of the woman herself, and not, as formerly, on the size or character of the hospital over which she presides.

It is required that she shall have had not less than two full years of training in the wards of a general hospital, or that, in case this training had been deficient, it shall have been supplemented by post-graduate work or subsequent hospital work, which might be considered an equivalent. Under this broader and more just plan the membership of the Superintendents' Society should increase largely and its power for influencing the education of nurses be greatly augmented.

The new President is Mrs. Gretter, of the Farrand Training School, in

Detroit, and the next meeting of the Society will be held in the West in September, 1902.

It was voted by the Society, on motion of the Secretary, that in the future all routine announcements to the Society will appear in the official reports of *The American Journal of Nursing*, and that the Secretary will not be required, as heretofore, to send these individually to each member. The Secretary was instructed to write fully to explain this to the members. The meeting then adjourned.

L. L. DOCK,  
*Secretary.*

#### ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

This Association held its twenty-fifth annual meeting in Baltimore, Md., May 16 and 17, 1901.

In the absence of the President, Dr. W. A. Polglase, of Lapeer, Mich., the Vice-President, Dr. F. W. Keating, took charge of the meeting. The Secretary, Dr. A. C. Rogers, of Faribault, Minnesota, also being absent, Mr. A. R. T. Wylie, from Dr. Rogers' institution, acted in his place. The first session was devoted to a discussion of the advantages or disadvantages of caring for the feeble-minded and the epileptic in the same institution. The general opinion was that there was no objection to the association of the feeble-minded and the epileptic if they were of the same grade, but that a normally intelligent epileptic should not be placed with the feeble-minded.

Dr. Polglase, being present at the second session, gave his address as President, after which the Association accepted an invitation from Dr. F. W. Keating to hold a session at Owings Mills and inspect the institution. Dr. Herbert Richardson, of Mount Hope Retreat, Md., read a paper on "Causes of Idiocy." He gave as causes of feeble-mindedness and idiocy, foetal heart disease, and in very early life absence of thyroid, or excessive thyroid secretion. He gave instances of a number of cases of cretinism which had been remedied by the use of thyroid, and told of the successful treatment of insanity by the same means. Mr. Wylie read a paper on "A Scheme for Psychological Investigation of the Feeble-Minded." The scheme prepared by Mr. Wylie, as the result of his work in the Minnesota institution, was adopted and recommended to be used in the different institutions.

Dr. J. M. Murdock, of Polk, Pa., gave a paper on "Craniectomy for Arrested Development, with After History of Three Cases." The author says that the extreme hopelessness of idiocy renders extreme measures justifiable, even though the hope of improvement be small. But the three cases reported, and a large number observed, do not show any improvement as a result of operating, and he knows of no authentic case of idiocy or arrested development which has been benefited in the least by this



means, therefore he thinks that craniectomy for idiocy or arrested development should be most emphatically condemned.

At the last meeting a report of "A Case of Special Mental Precocity, with Early Degeneration," prepared by Dr. Rogers, was presented. Attention was called to the study which Dr. Arthur McDonald has been making of defectives, and Drs. Johnson, Keating and Polglase were appointed a special committee to report at the next meeting upon the work he has been doing.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Dr. F. W. Keating; Vice-President, Dr. J. M. Murdock; Secretary, Dr. A. C. Rogers; Official Stenographer, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows. The next meeting will be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., June, 1902.

### GENERAL CONFERENCE ABOUT BOYS.

BY HUGH F. FOX.

[Condensed from *Charities*.]

A new departure in conference methods was made at the Fifth General Conference about Boys, which was held in Charlestown, Mass., October 29 and 30. In this Conference the attention was concentrated upon one theme—"The Boy and the Home"—and each address developed a particular phase of the subject. A full report of the proceedings will be published in the next issue of "How to Help Boys," giving the papers and discussions in the following topical order:

"The Story of the Street Arab," Jacob A. Riis.

"Some Reminiscences of Early Boys' Clubs," Edward Everett Hale.

"The Relation of the Home to the Preparatory School," Endicott Peabody, principal of the Groton School.

"The Boy as an Idealist," Prof. Henry M. Burr, of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School.

"The Kind of a Home to Make the Right Sort of a Boy," Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Harvard University.

"The Home as a Factor in Social Work," Dr. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary National Society for the Protection of the Family.

"The Jewish Boy and His Home," Meyer Bloomfield.

"Child-caring Agencies and the Home," Hugh F. Fox, President New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians.

"What the Public Library Might Do for the Boys," Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, President Brooklyn Public Library Association.

"The Possibilities of Friendship," Charles W. Birtwell, Secretary Boston Children's Aid Society.

"The Social Settlement Boys' Club and the Home," Henry F. Burr, head of Boys' Clubs, Chicago Commons.

"Ideals and Methods," a conference of settlement workers, street

boys' club superintendents and boys' Young Men's Christian Association secretaries.

"The Pastor and the Boys," the Rev. W. H. Culver, Detroit.

"The Endeavor Movement and the Boy," the Rev. Ozora S. Davis, Newton.

The Conference was held under the auspices of "The Men of To-Morrow," which is a general alliance of workers with boys. The meeting was largely attended by men and women who are interested in boys' clubs, settlements, child-caring organizations, State boards of charities and the various juvenile organizations of the churches.

#### MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF OFFICERS.

This Association, organized September 8, 1887, meets on the second Wednesday of each month in Boston. The object of the organization is "to acquire a thorough and uniform method of administration of public relief, and to promote a social interest." Only persons holding official relation to municipal or town boards of Overseers of the Poor or the Boards of Commissioners of public institutions of Boston, are eligible to membership. The Association has at present one hundred and thirty-nine members.

#### MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian, which held its annual meeting at Mohonk in October, 1901, will probably change its name for one that will better express the wider range of interest it now embraces. Since it was organized, nineteen years ago, the status of the North American Indian has entirely changed. More than fifty-five thousand are now legal voters, owning their own land and following many industries. A large proportion of the school children are gathered into well-equipped schools, and farmers, field matrons and devoted missionaries—too few of the latter—are helping to train them into civilized ways and Christian morality. Were it not for the influence of the saloon, which awaits them at every step towards civilized life, and the greed of the white man, they would be able before many decades to find their way without further assistance into their proper place as members of the body politic. They are not yet strong enough to resist the evils which fell white men to the earth, and so, for a time at least, their "friends" must watch over and guide them. Take the Sioux lands, for instance. An effort has been made for some years to induce those mighty fighters and hunters to turn their attention to cattle raising, as that is the only industry that can be profitably followed on the vast unproductive country they inhabit. The Government has started individual Indians with a cow or two, and now there are hundreds who have small herds, forty or fifty often: sometimes more. But the white cattle-herders covet the rich, though sparse, grass which the buffaloes used to graze. Miss Collins, who has been a most faithful, devoted and thoroughly intelligent missionary, leader and friend to the Sioux

since 1875, reported at the Mohonk Conference that the sorriest and saddest time in the history of the Sioux has come, if it be true as reported that the Government has permitted sixty thousand head of cattle to go on to the Sioux reservation—white men's cattle! "If it is so," said Miss Collins, "our Indians will be obliged to go out of the cattle business and simply do nothing." Thus the slight fabric of civilization which the Sioux had begun to erect will totter to the ground.

On the whole, however, the progress of the Indians as a whole is such that Mr. A. K. Smiley, the wise and generous man who initiated and sustains these Conferences, feels that other races and peoples must come under the consideration of earnest and thinking people. The Conference this year for the second time, therefore, talked about the people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Nothing could be a better commentary on the prevailing ignorance about these other races than the fact that though Mr. Smiley invited every man in this country who might be considered well-informed on the question of education among them, he was unable to bring together any who were willing to speak with authority. Two spoke for the Philippines, each with interest and enthusiasm—though from opposite standpoints—but the personal knowledge of one dated to a visit to Luzon more than a quarter of a century ago, and the other to a visit some time before the war with Spain. The conditions in Hawaii were discussed by those who had seen the Sandwich Islands more recently, but hardly enough was forthcoming to lead to any decided views as to education or moral betterment there. Mr. Smiley, however, says that he hopes for a hundred years to come "Sky-top" will be a Mecca for the men and women interested in discussing these broad national topics. The large new stone building which he is erecting will furnish accommodation for so many, that henceforth those interested to attend these gatherings can come at their own expense, instead of as invited guests, as has usually been the case.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF EPILEPSY AND THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF EPILEPTICS.

[From *Charities*.]

The first annual meeting of this Association was held in Washington, D. C., May 14 and 15, under the presidency of the Hon. William P. Letchworth, LL.D., of Portage, N. Y. The Association has an active membership of two hundred and thirty-five, representing forty-two States, besides several honorary members from foreign countries.

Reports were made by delegates from States in which the public care of epileptics is receiving attention, the first report being made by Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, who spoke of the creation of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, at Gallipolis, and by Mr. Mark, a manager of that institution, who told of the good work it was doing.

Dr. William N. Bullard, of Boston, President of the Board of Managers

of the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, at Palmer, described the origin and progress of the movement for the better care of epileptics in Massachusetts. It was through the efforts of Dr. Bullard that the Massachusetts institution was founded. Dr. Wharton Sinkler, of Philadelphia, told the Association of "Oakbourne," a special home on the cottage or colony plan for epileptics, near Philadelphia. "Oakbourne" was created chiefly through the generosity of Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia. Efforts are making to secure public aid for this very worthy class in Pennsylvania. Dr. William F. Drewry spoke of what had been done to establish a colony for epileptics in Virginia, to be modeled after the Craig Colony at Sonyea, N. Y.

The report from Illinois was made by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, a member of the State Board of Charities. It was chiefly through the initial efforts of Miss Lathrop that the movement for an epileptic colony was set on foot in Illinois, and the friends of the proposed colony had every reason to believe that the last Legislature would fully sanction the establishment of such a colony, and doubtless it would have done so had all parties concerned been able to agree on a suitable site.

A report from Texas was made by Dr. B. M. Worsham, Superintendent of the State Asylum at Austin. The movement began in Texas in 1898, and a colony has been established at Abilene on 640 acres of land. The last Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of cottages, a hospital, administration building and other necessary features. A preliminary report from Connecticut was made by Dr. Max Mailhouse, of New Haven.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony at Sonyea, presented a paper on "Epilepsy." Dr. Wm. P. Spratling, Superintendent of the Craig Colony, presented a paper on "An Ideal Colony for Epileptics and the Necessity for the Broader Treatment of Epilepsy."

Many valuable foreign contributions were received, largely through the valuable assistance of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. Mr. Hay was kind enough to secure the co-operation of the foreign ministers in Washington, and through such ministers, reports were received from various countries, including the following:

Professor Paul Kovalevsky, St. Petersburg, Russia; Dr. Jules Morel, Belgium; Professor F. Kolle, Switzerland; Dr. Oskar Medin, Sweden; Pastor Seibold, Bielefeld, Germany; Dr. G. Alden Turner, London; and Mr. G. Penn Gaskell, Secretary of the National (British) Society for the Employment of Epileptics, London.

Dr. Medin, of Sweden, brought out the fact that the marriage of epileptics was forbidden in Sweden by royal decree as far back as 1734.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Dr. Frederick Peterson, New York, President; the Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, LL.D., Portage, N.Y., First Vice-President; Prof. Wm. Osler, M.D., Johns Hopkins

University, Baltimore, Md., Second Vice-President; Dr. H. C. Rutter, Manager of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis, Treasurer; Dr. Wm. P. Spratling, Superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, Secretary.

The proceedings are being published and will soon be ready for distribution.

#### NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the National Children's Home Society (which is a general federation of the Children's Home Societies of the various States and has no control of local matters in the States where the society is regularly organized) was held at St. Joseph, Mich., June 18 and 19, 1901. Most of the societies were represented.

Tuesday afternoon the question of "Local Advisory Boards" was under discussion. In the evening Rev. J. P. Dysart, of Wisconsin read a paper on the same topic, and Dr. H. H. Hart, of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, gave an address on "The Child-Saving Movement."

Wednesday morning Mrs. E. L. Evans, of Illinois, spoke on the important topic of "The Execution of Papers, Petitions, Releases, Adoptions, Court Papers, etc.," and Rev. W. H. Slingerland, of Iowa, read a paper on the question, "Are Indenture Papers of any Value?" In the afternoon Mr. Geo. L. Sehon, of Kentucky, made one of the most interesting speeches of the convention on "The Work of the Children's Home Society in the South." Superintendent W. B. Sherrard, of South Dakota, and Rev. E. P. Savage, of Minnesota, read papers on "The Illegitimate Child."

In the evening Prof. Charles R. Henderson, President of the National Society, gave an address entitled "What the Public has a Right to Expect of the Child-Saving Societies."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That we recognize the necessity for increasing care in securing a complete legal title to children given to the Society either by parents or by the courts; also the necessity for the exercise of great care in the adoption of children in order to secure their property and other rights.
2. That the representatives of the different Children's Home Societies should coöperate to secure wise legislation, as nearly uniform as practicable to regulate the surrender of children to such societies by parents and their commitment by the courts.
3. That the Programme Committee for the next annual meeting is requested to bear in mind that there are points of vital importance in the child-saving work that should be discussed from the District Superintendent's standpoint, and that more recognition should be given to these faithful workers.
4. That in the State organizations of the Children's Home Society the



State Superintendent should hold office subject to the pleasure of the Board of Directors, without term; that subordinate officers and employees should be appointed by the Board of Directors on nomination of the State Superintendent and should be removable at the discretion of the Superintendent.

5. That this convention is delighted with the good work which is being done in some of our Southern States and that we recommend a greater extension of this benevolent plan in other States of the South.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Sioux Falls, S. D., the time to be fixed by the Board of Directors. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago; Secretary, Hastings H. Hart, LL. D., Chicago; Treasurer, Rev. J. P. Dysart, Milwaukee.

#### NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

The Fifth Annual Convention of The National Congress of Mothers was held in Columbus, Ohio, the third week in May, 1901, and continued four days. Large audiences attended the Sessions, and great interest was shown in the work. The Columbus Federation of Women's Clubs was the hostess of the occasion. The State officials, the Mayor and the Board of Trade of Columbus extended cordial greetings to the Congress.

The reports from State Congresses and from Standing Committees showed an encouraging state of the work, and led to an enthusiastic meeting, despite a smaller attendance of delegates than usual.

Mrs. T. W. Birney, President of the Congress, gave a paper on "The Duty of the Individual to the Child." Many other instructive and interesting papers were given, such as: "New Lines—New Methods—Why Juvenile Courts and the Probation System Should Exist in all States," by Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago; "Bad Habits of Posture; their Results and their Prevention," by Dr. Eliza Mosher, University of Michigan; "Structure, Growth and Development of the Little Human Machine," by Miss Marguerite Lindley, of New York; "Practical Methods of Co-operation between Home and School," by Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent Public Instruction for the State of New York; "The Trend of the Teens," by Prof. Sherman Davis, University of Indiana.

Many interesting conferences were held. Mrs. E. R. Weeks, of Kansas City, led a conference on the vital question of Moral Education in the Public Schools; Mrs. Edgar Hatton, of Columbus, led one on Vacation Schools, and Miss Mary Garrett, of Philadelphia, one on Teaching Speech to Blind Children.

A very practical talk was given by Mrs. A. R. Ramsay of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, on "Mother's Clubs, an important factor in the elimination of the Slums." She showed the practical methods by which alone such work can be done, and the encouraging results that may be obtained.

The meeting marked an era in the history of Ohio, for a State Congress of Mothers was organized. Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey, of Columbus, was elected President, with an able corps of officers to assist her in the work.

Active State Congresses now exist in nine States, viz., Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah. The next meeting of the Congress will be in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 26, 27, 1902.

#### NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Prison Association was held in Kansas City, Mo., November 9-13. An excellent programme was carried into effect, there being few committees which asked for extension of time. The organization has long had two subdivisions, the Wardens' Association and the Chaplains' Association, each with its corps of officers. This year a third section was made, the Association of Prison Physicians. This will develop in a scientific manner the study of the physical and mental condition of prisoners, dietaries, sanitation and similar subjects, and ought to be a valuable addition to the work of the Congress.

The address of the President of the Association, Mr. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Men, was a clean-cut, excellent paper. Mr. J. F. Scott has a thousand men in his prison, with thoroughly organized instructive, as well as productive, industries. Among other things he is weaving fine specimens of woolen cloths on hand looms.

The committees that reported were: on prison discipline, on police force in cities, and on the care of discharged prisoners. The committee on the work of the prison physician presented a report on prison dietaries, by Professor W. O. Atwood. The report of the first of these committees was prepared by Mr. Charles C. McClaughry, warden of the Waupun, Wisconsin, Prison. Mr. McClaughry is a son of Major R. W. McClaughry, warden of the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, and has grown up with intimate acquaintance with prison affairs. On that account his views of prison discipline were specially interesting, and in a great contrast to many of the political appointees who spoke, some of whom had been in office but a month or two. The older and more experienced wardens expressed themselves in hearty sympathy with Mr. McClaughry's suggestions and plans, with one exception. He said that from his experience it was better to place first offenders on their reception in the highest grade instead of in the middle grade. He believed it would help them sooner to become self-respecting citizens. He had the advantage of speaking from experience; his critics only from theory.

An admirable paper on "The Psychological Aspects of Crime" was given by Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul. Dr. R. B. Lamb made a good address on "The Imbecile Criminal." Heretofore little has been said about this class of prisoners, except by Mr. Brockway and Dr. Wey, of Elmira, but it is evident that this whole side of the subject must be farther studied

and more stringent measures taken to prevent the increase of imbeciles, whether criminal or not.

Other papers were on "Jesus as a Penologist," by S. J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York; on "The Obligation of the Church to the Prison," by Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D.; on "The Prevention of Crime"—a notable addition to the work of the Congress—by Mr. Z. R. Brockway; on "The Jail as a Crime-breeder," by Prof. F. W. Blackmar, of Kansas University, and a fine paper on the "Need of a Reformatory for Adult Criminals in Missouri," by Prof. C. A. Ellwood, of the Missouri University. The first two of these papers, by Messrs. Barrows and Hopkins, it was voted should be printed separately, and an edition of 2,000 copies of each was ordered. The discussions were earnest, practical and prolonged. No one complained of lack of time and opportunity for speaking. Prison labor was well threshed again, especially the New York system, which is a standing and always unsettled problem for the prison congress.

But one resolution was adopted, that the Congress of the United States should be asked to provide for the indeterminate sentence and parole, to be applied to United States prisoners, in the new code for the United States now in process of revision.

The next meeting of the Association will be in Philadelphia in October, 1902, with Prof. Charles H. Henderson of Chicago as president.

#### NEW YORK CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The thirty-first annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor was held at Buffalo, June 18th-21st. Among the papers presented were the following:

"The Breaking-Up of Families," Mr. W. P. Constable, Commissioner of Charities of the City of Yonkers.

"Practical Charity," Mr. George Blair, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, New York City.

"Preventive Charity in Small Communities," Miss Marion I. Moore, of Erie County.

"A Perfect Classification of Dependents in State and County Charitable Institutions; Its Advantages, if Any, and Should It be Insisted Upon?" Dr. R. W. Hill, Inspector of Almshouses.

"An Appeal for the Poor Consumptive," Dr. J. H. Pryor, of Buffalo.

"Dependency and Crime," Superintendent G. L. Mosher, of Cattaraugus County.

"Why Should Superintendents of the Poor Keep a Complete System of Records?" Superintendent L. L. Long, of Erie County.

"Care and Treatment of Wayward Boys and Girls," Mr. R. W. George, Superintendent of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, Tompkins County.

"Care and Treatment of Wayward Boys," Mr. W. W. Mayo, Superintendent of the Industrial Farm, Columbia County.

Three subjects to which special attention was given were: Improved classification in the almshouses, better reports from overseers, and the prevention of tuberculosis. Dr. Hill suggested, among other things, that the almshouses should not be permitted to shelter minors over sixteen years of age, children under this age being already debarred. It is probable, although we have not investigated the matter, that there are few, except those who are physically or mentally defective, of the age specified now in the almshouses. If so, the adoption of Dr. Hill's very excellent suggestion would involve an increase in the facilities of the corresponding special institutions which are now as a rule overcrowded.

Considerable pessimism was manifested as to the possibility of securing either full or accurate returns from township overseers of the expenditures for outdoor relief. We believe that with intelligent co-operation between the State Board and county superintendents the case is by no means hopeless. The items asked for should be few and simple and they should be rigidly checked.

Dr. Pryor, of Buffalo, made his usual stirring plea for quick and effective relief for the poor consumptive. The whole matter is summed up in Dr. Pryor's declaration that the State "should care for the consumptive at the right time, at the right place, in the right way, until he is cured, and not as at present, at the wrong time, at the wrong place, in the wrong way, until he is dead."

Exceptionally interesting reports were presented from various agencies for placing-out children.

The next Convention will be held at Yonkers, in June, 1902. Three delegates were appointed by the Convention to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Milwaukee, and delegates to attend the State Conference in New York City in November.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. A. W. Weber, of Otsego County, President; Mr. W. P. Constable, of Westchester County, First Vice-President; Mr. P. Redmond, of Jefferson County, Second Vice-President; Mr. J. W. Ives, of Wyoming County, Secretary and Treasurer.

## SOME AMERICAN CHARITY PUBLICATIONS.

NAME.	PUBLISHED BY	HOW OFTEN ISSUED.	PRICE.
National Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	National Conference of Char- ities and Correction, 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.	Quarterly.	\$0 50
Charities.	Charity Organization Society. 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.	Weekly.	2 00
Co-operation.	Bureau of Charities, 79 Dear- born St., Chicago, Ill.	Weekly.	1 00
The Charities Record.	Charity Organization Society, Baltimore, Md.	Quarterly.	25
St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly.	Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Lafayette Place, New York.	Quarterly.	50
Juvenile Record.	Visitation and Aid Society, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly.	1 00
The Children's Home Finder.	Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly.	1 00
The Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	Ohio Board of State Charities, Columbus, O., Joseph P. Byers, Editor.	Quarterly.	20
The Minnesota Bule- tin of Charities and Correction.	State Board of Correction and Charities, St. Paul, Minn.	Quarterly.	20
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correc- tion.	Board of State Charities, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.	Quarterly.	25
Bulletin of Iowa State Institutions.	Board of Control of State In- stitutions, Des Moines, Ia.	Quarterly.	



## Neurology.

### HARRIET AUGUSTA LEAVITT.

Miss Harriett Augusta Leavitt, Principal of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, Maine, died at the Maine General Hospital, at Portland, August 3, 1901. Miss Leavitt had been a member of the National Conference since 1899, attended the session at Washington last May, and was a member of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquents for the Conference of 1902. We reprint the following biographical sketch from a memorial prepared by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President of the National Women's Temperance Union :

"Miss Harriet Augusta Leavitt, the only daughter of Captain William and the late Mary E. (Hanna) Leavitt, was born in Portland, October 12, 1860. She spent the greater part of her life in her native city, graduating from the High School in 1879, but giving up a college course because of trouble with her eyes. While still young she became a member of the Free Street Baptist Church, a teacher in the Sunday-school and a devoted worker in the Young People's Mission Band. She was intimately connected with the literary life of the city, belonging to the Clio, Current Events and Ann Hathaway Clubs, and was the first Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Literary Union. She was an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Portland for years, afterward transferring her name to the Stroudwater Union.

"A few years ago Miss Leavitt was aroused to the needs of neglected and homeless children, and went to Boston, where she studied the work of caring for such unfortunates in connection with the Children's Aid Society of Boston, after being a resident of Denison House, Boston's college settlement. Returning to Portland, she acted as State Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. work of finding homes for homeless children, giving her time and strength without pecuniary reward, for years, while placing scores of little waifs in happy homes. Later she accepted the National superintendency of the same work.

"In 1897 Miss Leavitt went to Boston again and engaged in work under the management of the Children's Institutions Department of that city, leaving it to assume the principalship of the Girls' Industrial School in Hallowell, the crowning labor of her life. To this, with its countless and never-ending perplexities, Miss Leavitt brought the highest ideals, thoroughly practicalized by strict business training on the broad basis of scientific philanthropy. She knew her work and she loved it. Her presence was a daily inspiration to her fellow-workers and to the girls under her care. No plan was too large for her grasp, no detail

too small for her attention, no child too ignorant nor too willful for her unwearied love and patience, and for very joy of it she looked forward eagerly to years of hard work. Of rare attainments and of great personal charm, few women have been so loved as Miss Leavitt, and in going few leave so many friends to mourn."

J. L. POWER.

Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Corresponding Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction for the State of Mississippi since 1896, died September 24, 1901.

## LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Meeting	DATE
1. National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	29th	May or June, 1902. <sup>a</sup>
2. California State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	2d	..... <sup>a</sup>
3. Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Sept., 24-25, 1902.....
4. Colorado State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7th	Oct., 1901.....
5. Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions.....	4th	..... <sup>a</sup>
6. Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	6th	Oct., 21-23, 1902.....
7. Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	Nov., 1902.....
8. Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	..... <sup>a</sup>
9. Kansas Association of Charities and Correction.....	3d	..... <sup>a</sup>
10. Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	..... <sup>a</sup>
11. Michigan Conference of County Agents, and Convention of the Board of Charities and Correction.....	20th	Dec., 1901.....
12. Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	11th	..... <sup>a</sup>
13. Missouri State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
14. Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	5th	Feb., 5-6, 1902.....
15. New Hampshire State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	4th	..... <sup>a</sup>
16. New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	Nov., 1902.....
17. Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	12th	Oct. 13, 1902.....
18. Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities.....	28th	Oct., 15-17, 1901.....
19. Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction.....	3d	..... <sup>a</sup>
20. Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	10th	No meeting held since 1897.....

## KINDRED

1. American Economic Association.....	.....	Dec., 26-28, 1901.....
2. American Humane Association.....	25th	..... <sup>a</sup>
3. American Medico-Psychological Association.....	58th	June, 17-21, 1902.....
4. American Social Science Association.....	37th	April, 15-20, 1901.....
5. American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.....	17th	Sept., 1902.....
6. Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insane.....	8th	May, 1902.....
7. Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.....	20th	June, 1902.....
8. Conference of Federation of Day Nurseries.....	4th	April, 1902.....
9. Conference about Boys.....	6th	1902.....
10. Illinois Association of Supervisors, County Commissioners and County Clerks.....	.....	Jan., 14-15, 1902.....
11. Indiana Association of Township Trustees.....	.....	..... <sup>a</sup>
12. Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers.....	.....	2d Wednesday each month.....
13. Mohonk Arbitration Conference.....	7th	May, 1902.....
14. Mohonk Indian Conference.....	.....	Oct., 1902.....
15. National Association for Study of Epilepsy, Etc.....	2d,	..... <sup>a</sup>
16. National Children's Home Society.....	19th	June, 1902.....
17. National Congress of Mothers.....	6th	Feb., 25-27, 1902.....
18. National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	2d	..... <sup>a</sup>
19. National Prison Association.....	20th	Oct., 1902.....
20. Ohio Convention of Infirmary Officials.....	.....	Jan., 21-22, 1902.....
21. New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	32d	June, 1902.....

a. Time not fixed. b. Place not yet fixed.

## CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	
Milwaukee	Hon. Timothy Nicholson	Homer Folks, 105 E. 23d St., N. Y. City	1
b.	Horace Davis, San Francisco	Katharine C. Felton, Oakland	2
Hamilton, Ont.	Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ont.	A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D., Confederation Bldg., Toronto	3
Colorado Springs	Hon. James H. Baker, Boulder	C. L. Stonaker, Denver	4
Wilmington	A. D. Warner, Wilmington	Charles Warner, Wilmington	5
Peoria	T. D. Hurley, Unity Bldg., Chicago	Mrs. Emma Kiefer, Peoria	6
Indianapolis	George A. H. Shideler, Marion	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis	7
Iowa City	Prof. Isaac A. Loos, Iowa City	Miss Charlotta Goff, Des Moines	8
Topeka	Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence	Edward A. Fredenhagen, Topeka	9
Baltimore	Joshua W. Hering, Westminster	Rev. Louis F. Zinkham, Baltimore	10
Grand Rapids	Harvey J. Hollister, Grand Rapids	Mrs. Edw. L. Knapp	11
Owatonna	James J. Dow, Faribault	Miss Grace Johnston, Red Wing	12
Sedalia	Dr. R. H. Jesse, Columbia	J. M. Hanson, Kansas City	13
Omaha	Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Lincoln	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha	14
b.	Rev. W. G. Tucker, D. D., Hanover	Dr. J. H. M. Gile, Hanover	15
Albany	Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.	Edward T. Devine, 105 E. 23d St., N. Y.	16
Springfield	Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Dayton	Joseph B. Byers, Columbus	17
Altoona	Louis Tisch, Wilkesbarre	W. P. Hunker, Allegheny	18
b.	Robert Gilliam, Petersburg	Geo. B. Davis, Richmond	19
			20

## ORGANIZATIONS.

b.	Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.	Chas. H. Hull, Ph. D., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	1
b.	Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio	S. R. Taber, Chicago	2
Montreal, Can.	R. J. Preston, M. D., Marion, Va.	C. Z. Burr, M. D., Flint, Mich.	3
Washington	F. J. Kingsburg, Waterbury, Conn.	Rev. F. S. Root, 129 E. 15th St., N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	Mrs. L. E. Gretler, Harper Hospital, Detroit Mich.	Miss L. L. Dock, 295 Henry St., N. Y.	5
Kalamazoo, Mich.	E. L. Emrich, Wooster	Irwin H. Neff, Pontiac, Mich.	6
Baltimore, Md.	Dr. F. M. Keating, Owings Mills, Ind.	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minn.	7
New York	Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge	C. W. Stewart, 23 W. 44th St., N. Y.	8
b.	William Bryon Forbush, 60 Winthrop St. C. D., Boston	Frank S. Mason, Charlestown, Boston	9
Danville	J. A. Davis, Cairo	Henry Riniker, Edwardsville	10
Indianapolis	B. F. Johnson, Fowler	S. B. Enslinger, Danville	11
Boston	Calvin H. Clark, Medford	Otis Merriam, Chelsea, Court House	12
Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	John H. Stiness, Providence, R. I.	William C. Dennis, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	13
Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	Merrill E. Gates, LL.D.	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 135 E. 15th St., N. Y.	14
b.	Dr. Frederick Peterson, 4 W. 50th St., New York City	Dr. Wm. Spratling, Sonya, N. Y.	15
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago	16
Washington, D. C.	Mrs. T. W. Birney, Washington, D. C.	Mrs. Robert Cotton, Bruce, N. C.	17
b.	Max Senior, Cincinnati	Miss Hannah Marks, 731 W. 6th St., Cincinnati	18
Philadelphia	Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, University of Chicago	Rev. John L. Milligan, L. L. D., Allegheny, Pa.	19
Columbus	Edwin Farmer, Bowling Green	S. T. Woodman, Painesville	20
Yonkers	D. C. Grinder, Angelica, N. Y.	M. G. Frisbie, Homer, N. Y.	21







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